

AUTO-LITE
SPARK PLUGS
for Motoring Pleasure
MOTOR SERVICE LTD

MARGINAL COLUMN
By GRAY ABRAMO

THE French have discovered that underground fighting is just another facet of war. An important French politician who writes under the assumed name of "Colonel Nemo," recently devoted a study to the subject in the "General Military Review" (it was in the issue, incidentally, which carried an analysis of the Sinai campaign by Lt. Colonel Isaac Barak, of Tel Aviv). Even before the Communist Jacques Hognard, writing in the "Revue de la Defense Nationale," served at the conclusion that the French Army alone could do nothing in Algeria. In Algeria, he wrote, there was a "revolutionary war," and a revolutionary war cannot be fought by military means alone. "A revolutionary war" differs from a regular war in that it is fought simultaneously on the political and military levels. Victory is possible before the political organization of the rebels is completely destroyed. For the political underground structure of the fighting rebels gives the latter the arms, the money and the cadres necessary for the continuation of the revolutionary war. More important still, the political structure upholds the spirit of the civilian population, provides the moral support for the insurgents and makes it morally impossible for the non-combatant to evaluate the issues properly. Captain Hognard, for instance, feels sure that the French Moslems would prefer to link up with the French tradition of human dignity rather than the Communist kind of "defiled collectivity" — were they but given the opportunity to make their choice without pressure.

THIS French discovery comes in the train of their bitter experiences in Indo-China and North Africa. They like to put the blame on internal "national" factors. Peace in Indo-China seemed possible ten years ago. An arrangement in North Africa was likely before the Algerian boom, but European France was indecisive and missed opportunity after opportunity. Now it is too late for half-measures. The rebellion, for the time being, is being waged with the open assistance of foreign powers. Had the French — or any open-minded observer, given some attention to what was going on in and around Palestine for the past half century, they might have been led to interesting conclusions. The Jewish themselves passed through bitter experiences of a similar nature. For this little speck of land had had the painful privilege of being the experimental ground of many universal truths. For "revolutionary wars," supported by foreign benevolent neutrality, are fought on the Jewish hills ever since Jewish settlers tried to reconstruct the Jewish people by tilling the soil in the land of their forefathers. These battles in the Jewish people are worth a more penetrating analysis than that which is usually offered by the Zionist philanthropist or the Jewish propagandist. But, of course, it has never been done by a serious observer, for some political aim had always obscured the phenomenon they were called to report. The observers — U.N. and others — were called to look after a war. They were faced with underground political warfare, fed from a central power outside the battle field. It was beyond the terms of reference of the U.N. Observers to look into the origin of the trouble. By reporting only what was on the face of it, they gave a false picture.

THE most important period in this undeclared war, that covered by the Mixed Armistice Commissions, was little to be described. What did see the light of day was often marred by brutal politics and, consequently, willful distortion. How little a "neutral" understood of what he was called to "report" is proved by Commander Elmo Hutchison's book. But even more sympathetic observers had their judgment distorted because of the very nature of the phenomenon they were called to report. The observers — U.N. and others — were called to look after a war. They were faced with underground political warfare, fed from a central power outside the battle field. It was beyond the terms of reference of the U.N. Observers to look into the origin of the trouble. By reporting only what was on the face of it, they gave a false picture.

THE great powers, including France, have never been able to give the Jewish a legal status in revolutionary war. They deemed it much easier to treat underground warfare as a purely internal issue. Had the Hognard's rebel, for instance, been given an internationally recognized status, Soviet tanks would have been hampered in their intervention. The concept of revolutionary warfare has changed many established theories. There are hardly any really internal rebellions. Most are fed from abroad in money and material. It is not in actual leadership. It seems now that if Israel statesmen were to endeavour to have it legally recognised that the under-cover struggle the Abdul Nassers are waging is really warfare, it might get the support of those who hate war under any guise. Tel Aviv, July 4.

16 Die in Egyptian Election Clashes

At least 16 Egyptians were killed in clashes yesterday, as elections to the regime's First National Assembly got underway. Cairo Radio reported last night, quoting a Ministry of Interior communiqué.

Over 100 persons were arrested by the security authorities in widespread incidents in which groups of demonstrators in some cases attacked polling stations.

The 16 were said killed when two groups clashed in one place, which was not named. Each group had tried to enter the polling station first, the announcement stated.

Police fired shots when a group attacked a committee supervising polling in one constituency. No one was hurt in this incident. Twenty-two persons were detained when a group of 100 persons demonstrated before an election station, while 80 were seized elsewhere, it was stated.

The first meeting of the National Assembly will take place on July 22 and leading world personalities will be invited, the Middle East News Agency reported. The agency said that Abdul Nasser will make a "momentous" speech on the occasion.

Over 5,800,000 voters are to elect 350 members from a single list of 1,318 candidates on the basis of the law of the Council of National Union under Abdul Nasser. A quarter of the future deputies are unopposed.

Persian Earthquake Death Toll Said 300

TEHRAN, Wednesday (Reuters). — More than 120 bodies have so far been recovered in Larjan, north-east of here and near the Caspian Sea, scene of Monday night's earthquake.

Newspaper reports claimed that 300 persons lost their lives in the quake, which shook the whole of Persia's Caspian provinces.

Bourges to Demand Vote on Euromart

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Council of Ministers today authorized Georges Maunoury to state the life of his three-week-old Government on ratification of the European Economic Community and Common Market treaties.

The National Assembly began an important debate on the treaties yesterday and is expected to continue discussing them until Saturday. Most observers believed a favourable vote on ratification is assured.

M. Bourges-Maunoury was also authorized to ask for a vote of confidence on the prolongation of special powers accorded to the Government to deal with the insurrection in Algeria.

LORD CHERWELL DIES AGED 71

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters). — Lord Cherwell, 71, who was Sir Winston Churchill's scientific adviser during World War II and after, died here last night, it was announced today.

In 1951 he was placed in charge of all matters relating to atomic energy.

Lord Cherwell was taken ill last night and died soon afterwards.

Formerly Professor Frederick Lindemann, he conducted aerodynamic studies during World War I and continued his work at Oxford University. He played a considerable part in the 'thirties in alerting Britain to the danger of air warfare.

His father was an Abanian businessman who had settled in England.

HAR CARMEL SAILS TO LIBERIA

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The m.s. Har Carmel (14,900 tons), largest freighter in the Israeli merchant navy, left for Monrovia today after her first call at the home port. She will load iron ore for the U.S. and then go on "tramp" service for the next few months.

Wimbledon Results

LONDON, Wednesday. — In the semi-finals of the men's singles in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships here today, J. Cooper, Australia, beat N. Fraser, Australia, 6-4, 14-12, 6-4. Law Road, Australia, beat Sven Davidson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. (Reuters, UP)

(Earlier Results, Page 2)

THE JERUSALEM POST

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1957

8 Pages

JERUSALEM'S

OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

ROSENBLUM

1 PRINCESS MARY AVE

You will be able to supply all your vacation needs from our stocks.

Meir Says West Losing in M-E To Communists

VIENNA, Wednesday (Reuters). — Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel Foreign Minister, declared today that the Western Powers "stand no chance in the Middle East against the demagogic propaganda of the Communists as long as they do not offer constructive proposals and aid for the Arab peoples."

Addressing the annual conference of the Socialist International, where she is a Mal delegate, Mrs. Meir said the Communists were in a "very privileged position in the Middle East as they only have to put the blame for the misery and poverty in these areas on the imperialists to win the hearts — not the minds — of the people."

She added: "The West is not in such a position. The West should not only try to win the goodwill of the kings but also of the peoples."

Mrs. Meir declared that Abdul Nasser's aim was not only to rule over Egypt, but over all of the countries of Islam in Asia and parts of Africa.

Hitler's Language

She pointed out that he had laid down these aims in his book "The Philosophy of the Revolution." Abdul Nasser's words should not be interpreted, she should be quoted as they were, to see "Nasser's similarity to Hitler."

Commenting on the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, Mrs. Meir said it had brought "more tension, more encouragement for the disunity, and nothing constructive" to the peoples of this area.

The two most important problems to be solved first in the Middle East were irrigation and the refugee question.

She added that a solution of the latter problem was not possible as long as the Arab leaders did not wish to have it solved. Mrs. Meir also called for direct peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations.

The Arab business of the Congress was to elect a new secretary, the position went to Mr. Albert Caraby, 50, former head of the International Division of the British Trade Union Congress.

The working sessions of the Congress began this morning with the election of a new secretary, the position went to Mr. Albert Caraby, 50, former head of the International Division of the British Trade Union Congress.

First July Rain In 31 Years

Jerusalem Post Staff Rain fell intermittently over most of Galilee on Tuesday night and yesterday morning. In some places farm work had to be stopped.

In Haifa, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, there was a variety of precipitation ranging from light showers to several heavy, almost tropical downpours. In the Port, 12 mm. of rain was recorded. The clouds dispersed in the afternoon and the temperature rose towards normal for the time of year.

The last time rain was reported in this country in July was in 1926, when Safad suffered a downpour.

The freak weather yesterday chased most Haifa pedestrians off the streets, but others stayed out, holding umbrellas over their heads, or even donning raincoats. It was cool there on Tuesday and at 3 p.m. the skies suddenly darkened and it rained for a few seconds. A little more rain fell at 6.30 p.m.

There was a thin drizzle in the Lachish region yesterday afternoon, despite the heat.

Jerusalem was warm again yesterday, although there was some cloud. The day before, it was chilly. In Tel Aviv, a cool sea breeze yesterday drove over a warm day.

(Meteorological Service — Page 3 Col. 2)

U.S. Envoy Speaks On Independence Day

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — America and Israel must be vigilant in order to "protect and preserve the liberties that have been won for us," Mr. William O. Baxter, U.S. Charge d'Affaires, said tonight at a celebration at Z.O.A. House, to mark the 131st anniversary of American Independence.

Addressing a capacity audience, Mr. Baxter stressed the close ties between the U.S. and Israel. "For both of us," he said, "the word 'independence' carries a special meaning arising from history; for both of us it recalls efforts for a new and more favourable political order, the achievement of nationhood, and what Abraham Lincoln termed 'A new birth of freedom.'"

In Israel, these disturbances have been actively interfering with the reception of radio reports by news agencies.

USSR Communist Presidium Drops Malenkov, Molotov and Kaganovitch

U.S. Studying 'Clean' H-Bombs

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — President Eisenhower today invited representatives of all nations to come and check the radioactivity of any future U.S. H-bomb tests to examine the claim of American scientists that they are approaching the development of an absolutely "clean" bomb.

He reiterated that the U.S. stood firmly behind its offer to suspend tests for 10 months as part of a first-step disarmament plan. He added that the U.S. proposal was linked with conditions he had always insisted upon — adequate inspection and honesty on both sides, coupled with agreement that, at some future date, there would be a cessation of the manufacture of bombs from nuclear materials.

Asked if the U.S. would make available to the Soviet Union the knowledge they might gain of how to make an absolutely clean bomb, the President said the scientists had told him that the minute they had proved they could make one, they would want the Soviet Union to have it.

Answering further questions about clean bombs, the President said that what the scientists were referring to were devices, not necessarily weapons. If they had a completely clean product, he thought that the building of tunnels or the moving of mountains and "that sort of thing" would have many economical, useful, peaceful purposes. They would not want to deny civilization the opportunity of using it.

"He said the U.S. was not looking to make bigger bombs, but smaller and clean bombs, and to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes as well as for weapons of war."

ALGERIA. The President said Algeria was an internal problem for France, and the U.S. should not concern itself with the matter unless it was invited by both sides to help find a peaceful solution to the struggle between the nationalists and the French Government.

ECONOMY. Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. for the second time that there would be trouble unless labour and business cooperated in trying to hold down the rising cost of living.

He said today that there had got to be statesmanlike action on the part of business and labour or else the country was lost. Unless there was cooperation, the next step would be Government controls in time of emergency.

He said the U.S. was not looking to make bigger bombs, but smaller and clean bombs, and to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes as well as for weapons of war."

U.S. Senate Passes Huge Defence Bill

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The Senate last night unanimously passed a \$34,534m. defence bill restoring nearly all of the House slashes which President Eisenhower had vetoed.

The bill, biggest of the session and a near record for "peace-time," was approved by a roll call vote of 79-9 in an overtime night session in which the Senate beat down two drives to make further reductions.

But it approved an amendment calling on Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson to take all possible steps to save money by eliminating waste and duplication in military procurement and supply.

As approved by the Senate, the measure would restore \$771m. of the \$1,500m. in House cuts labelled as dangerous by the President. He had slashed another \$1,300m. in slashes as mere "bookkeeping" or "paper savings."

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee to thrash out differences in the different totals voted by the two chambers for the Army, Navy and Air Force for the current year.

U.K. Pressed Bulgaria On 'AI Victims' Claim

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). — The British Government has submitted several claims for compensation for relatives of U.K. citizens killed in the "Israel plane" which was shot down over Bulgarian territory in 1955, but with no result.

Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary Harvey in the Commons today when asked by Mr. Barnett Janner, Labour, if the Foreign Secretary was aware that the Bulgarian Government had not yet paid compensation, and what steps had been taken to press for compensation.

Mr. Harvey said that the Government had on January 31 and March 15 taken up the matter with the Bulgarian authorities. He added: "The Bulgarian Government has gone back on its original promise, and the question of bringing effective pressure to bear involves a number of difficulties."

INFILTRATORS ROB GAZA STRIP KIBBUTZ

BEERSHEVA, Wednesday. — Infiltrators from the Gaza Strip last night stole 86 tons of irrigation pipe valued at £12,500 from Kfar Asa. Kfar Asa faces the town of Gaza.

The Management of ONLY RESTAURANT

15 Albany Rd. Tel Aviv wishes to convey to American Embassy employees and American citizens best wishes on American Independence Day and invites all American citizens in Israel to the restaurant for a drink on the house.

'Top Men Must Act in Unity'

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UP). — The Communist Party organ "Pravda" today demanded complete unity among all members of the Communist Party — including "the people at the top."

The heavy manifesto departed from the usual exhortations for "iron discipline and ideological unity" and referred specifically to "the people at the top." This means the 11 members of the ruling party Presidium and the 120-odd other members of the Central Committee.

The editorial alluded to mistakes made by some of these "leading Communists" in the past few years and the corrective steps the party had taken.

The editorial said the practice of condemning deviations does not preclude discussion and continuous exchange of opinions on various subjects between party members.

It noted, however, that the party is not a discussion club but a fighting political organization.

At the same time, the editorial said, there are still dogmatists "who would like to turn the party back to incorrect methods of leadership which were condemned at the Twentieth Congress in February, 1956."

It indicated that the party opposes these people as well as those inclined to excessive free discussion.

Eban Sees Rountree

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Aba Eban, met for an hour yesterday with Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Rountree. He said he called for a "routine" summing-up of recent events before going for a two-week vacation near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The decision on the dismissals was taken unanimously at a general meeting of the Central Committee last Saturday.

The development is said here to represent the biggest top-level switch in Russian politics since Stalin died in 1953. The three leaders were closely associated with Stalin.

Mr. Molotov and Mr. Kaganovitch were his right-hand men.

Avidar Reports To Knesset Committee

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday heard a report by Aluf Yosef Avidar, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., on the political problems of the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East. The Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. W. Eytan, was among those present.

Evatt Declares Israel Fulfilled Trust

Jerusalem Post Reporter "Egypt cannot pursue much longer a policy of denying Israel ships passage through the Suez Canal," Dr. Herbert Evatt, former Australian Foreign Minister, said last night at a dinner at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

By Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister. "Refusing Israel passage was an idea that would soon be laughed at," he continued, "which would have the same rights in the Canal as anyone else."

On the Straits of Tiran, he said that "no government has the right to deny Israel the free use of these waters. It is absurd to say ships cannot go out into the open sea. If the World Court is called upon to decide in this matter, it must surely uphold Israel's rights."

Dr. Evatt drew a brilliant and intimate picture of a tremendous chapter in history — the U.S.S.R. — the discussions at the U.N. and the decisions then reached. He paid special tribute to the assistance of three great Jewish leaders, the late President Chaim Weizmann, the late Rabbi Stephen Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, and mentioned particularly the indefatigable Mr. Sharet who then led the Israel case at the U.N.

Dr. Evatt recounted many of the "prevarications" brought on the U.N. Ad Hoc Political Committee, which he chaired, and the subterfuges used in attempts to delay and postpone a decision. It should be remembered, he said, that the U.N. decision, taken in 1947, led to the admission of the newly-founded State to the U.N. in 1949 (when Dr. Evatt served as President of the Assembly). For the Cold War then flared up and after the admission of Israel and Indonesia, it was years before any more countries could be admitted.

"Israel owes a tremendous debt to the U.N.," he said, "noting that the U.N. was not an entity in itself, but was only as strong as the will of its member states."

"No one could deny that the U.N. made mistakes, but the future of Israel, and the world, depended on its success."

Turning to his present visit to Israel, Dr. Evatt said he was truly thrilled to see the country living up to so many of its objectives and ideals. It was "carrying out its trust nobly. It is really a miracle what is being done here."

He singled out for special mention Israel's special attitude on the desert. This was an area of achievement in which Israel led.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, in a talk with him yesterday, had impressed him with his firm belief that Israel would harness the scientific resources of the world to subdue the wastelands.

"The State will endure, no thing can stop its advance," he declared with feeling.

"The verdict of any just man must be that Israel has fulfilled the trust placed in it," he said, adding that it was a great thing to see this fulfilment in action.

He was lavish in his praise of the Hebrew University, of its buildings, of the "spirit of the men, though young, these men, though science, were contributing to the future of the entire world."

He made special note of the fact that the study of Arab culture took up an important place in the University's curriculum.

The Minister of Finance, in welcoming Dr. Evatt, said that his share in the dramatic events of 1947-49 had "associated him for all time with the heroic period of Israel's rebirth." Mr. Eshkol went on to say that Dr. Evatt (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Shepilov Loses Secretaryship

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has dismissed from the party Presidium Mr. Georgi Malenkov, Mr. Lazar Kaganovitch and Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, for "anti-Party" policies, Moscow Radio announced tonight.

The radio was quoting a communiqué issued by the Central Committee. The first official news of the dismissal of the Soviet leaders was given in a men from the early years of the revolution, while Mr. Malenkov was Stalin's protégé from the 1930's.

The newly-constituted Presidium was named by the broadcast as: Ignatiev, Kirichenko, Khrushchev, Koslov, Kuznetsov, Mikoyan, Shver-



KAGANOVITCH MALENKOV MOLOTOV

Moscow Radio broadcast in Arabic. Later broadcasts said Mr. Dmitri Shepilov had been relieved of his post as Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Giving a history of "the anti-Party policy" pursued by the group, the communiqué accused Molotov of having hindered the Soviet Government's policy of peace among peoples.

It said the group worked against decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party and, seeing that these decisions clashed with their views, tried to impose wrong ideas.

The communiqué added that no one had been found at Communist Party Central Committee meetings to support this group. Their expulsion would strengthen the Central Committee and the Party, which "will continue along the Leninist line successfully to fulfil its tasks."

There are 11 full members of the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party and six candidates (or alternate) members. Messrs. Molotov, Kaganovitch and Malenkov were all full members.

Mr. Shepilov is a candidate member, which means that he attends Presidium meetings but without voting.

The Presidium — the present name for the old Politburo — consists of the top leaders of Russia. It is the apex of the Communist Party structure and thus the effective ruling body of Russia.

SOVIET TOURISTS AT PAPAL AUDIENCE

VATICAN CITY, Wednesday (UP). — For the first time since the Russian revolution, 400 Russian tourists attended a Papal audience at St. Peter's here today.

The Russians, who arrived this morning from Naples, were among 30,000 visitors who were received by the Pope in the huge basilica.

RUSSIAN CRUISER RETURNING HOME

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

The Russian cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov and an escort of four destroyers on Monday entered the Baltic Sea from the North Sea. It was the first time since the last month, the vessel sailed out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair.	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	68	72	76	80
Tel Aviv	68	72	76	80
Haifa	68	72	76	80
Beersheva	68	72	76	80
Jerusalem	68	72	76	80
Beersheva	68	72	76	80
Jerusalem	68	72	76	80
Beersheva	68	72	76	80
Jerusalem	68	72	76	80
Beersheva	68	72	76	80

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Bebe Idelson, M.K., from the Socialist Women's convention in Vienna.

Aluf-Mishne Benjamin Glib, after an extensive speaking tour. (Both by El Al).

Mr. Samuel Paul Jr. of Pittsburgh, President of the Western Pennsylvania Zionist Region, as guest of the Jewish National Fund.

Mrs. Florence Huter, Vice-Chairman of the United Israel Appeal in Canada, for a fortnight's visit. (By TWA).

DEPARTURES

Dr. M. Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, for Geneva, to represent Israel at the annual conference of the International Bureau of Education.

Dr. Y. Arnon, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, for London on behalf of the Ministry.

Mr. M. Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development, for two weeks' visit to England and Europe.

Mr. M. Erem, M.K., and Chairman of O.S.E. in Israel, for Paris to attend the world O.S.E. conference opening in Paris.

Professor I. Reichert, plant pathologist in the Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture, on a mission which will take him to most Mediterranean countries engaged in citrusiculture.

THE "EKKLY" convoy to Mount Scopus yesterday took off at 10 p.m. for the Hebrew University - Hadassah compound.

THE TURKISH liner S.A. Marmara arrived in Haifa yesterday with 111 passengers and 50 immigrants.

A GROUP OF 31 children of new immigrants from Europe have been received into the Jerusalem Wino Baby Home under an agreement with the Jewish Agency Absorption Department. The children, whose reception and arrangements have been made, range in age from six months to 10 years. They will stay at the Wino home while their parents study Hebrew at various ulpanim.

A HIT-AND-RUN motorcyclist, Elihu Eilat, who seriously injured a pedestrian some time ago, was fined IL100, sentenced to one week in prison and deprived of his driving licence for one year by Magistrate Dr. Levin in Haifa yesterday.

MR. AVRAHAM BEN-MOSHE, a former secretary of the Bakers Union, was committed for trial at the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday by the Magistrate, Mrs. M. Shamir. Mr. Ben-Moshe is accused of theft through an intermediary, forging documents and obtaining IL15,000 by false pretences.

IN THE 40TH drawing of the Fourth Series of Mandate Bearer Bonds held in Tel Aviv yesterday, the following numbers won prizes: 748,057 - IL1,620; 714,680 - IL1,330; 681,141 - IL1,100; numbers 671,370, 685,335, 737,094, 781,880 and 531,188 won IL28.

Child Killed, Three Hurt By Runaway Horse

Jerusalem Post Reporter BEERSHEVA, Wednesday. — A child was crushed to death, two others slightly hurt and one adult severely injured yesterday when a horse bolted with the wagon in which they were riding in Moshav Glat, near here.

The child, Rahel Shiloni, 4, fell between the cart and the runaway horse. She died on the way to hospital.

Elihu Eilat, 35, was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

Eilat had borrowed the cart to transport some out-sized irrigation pipes and a friend, Haim Metodi, 41, was driving it.

The horse, apparently frightened by the rattling of the pipes, bolted with the cart, and all but the driver were thrown out.

The police have detained Metodi.

Money in Circulation Rises by IL1.5m.

Currency in circulation rose by IL1.5m. during the week ending Tuesday, reaching a total of IL24,792,890, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. Gold reserves rose by IL1.5m. and foreign currency reserves by IL2,776,206. Foreign currency reserves dropped by IL2,708,635.

To the Manager of the Kadimah Chemical Corp.

Mr. HAIM SANDERSON

our deepest condolences on the death of his

FATHER

MEIR ANAWI

AND FAMILY

Tel Aviv

Survey of Future Eilat Harbour to Start Soon

Work on Eilat Hospital Speeded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A large-scale survey of the site of the projected Eilat deep sea harbour, to determine the technical details on construction, is to start within a few days, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. The survey will be carried out for the Eilat Development Committee, established jointly by the Ministries of Development and Transport. It will take three months to complete and will cost about IL100,000.

It is understood that when the survey is completed and the technical report made, the first stage of the Eilat Deep Sea Harbour Construction Plan will be implemented.

In this phase about 350 to 400 metres of wharf will be built. The depth alongside will be sufficient for ships of up to 12 metres draught, enabling almost all modern freighters to tie up.

According to the master plan, the port is eventually to be a deep water harbour for cargo boats, oil tankers and fishing trawlers, as well as ship repair facilities. To complete this, about IL50m. will be needed.

The site of the new port was chosen in accordance with the master plan prepared by Mr. P. Calle, Director of the Le Havre port, earlier this year.

As planned, the present harbour will be built on the narrow point of the coastal plain, where the hills drop steeply into the sea. Mr. Calle, who is now in Paris, is architect and planner. He wrote in The Jerusalem Post on June 14. While this facilitates the construction of the harbour, it also means that the commercial and industrial zones as well as the centres of rail and road communications — will be torn away from the harbour.

Israel Weather Not Affected by Tests

Nuclear explosions do not affect general climatic conditions, though they may influence weather conditions in the vicinity of the explosion, Mr. M. Gilead, Director of the Meteorological Service, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Gilead said that the energy released in a nuclear explosion is about equal to that released in a thunder storm, and had therefore little effect on the climate of the world. Dust particles released by the explosion create centres of condensation and may bring rain, he pointed out.

Blue Dye Used To Trap Thief

A woman suspected of theft in the ladies' locker room at the Jerusalem Shoe Company in the Romema quarter of the Capital was caught last month when she attempted to steal chemically-treated bank notes planted by the police.

Mr. Y. Yairi, of the Criminal Investigation Division, yesterday told the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court that a series of thefts from the ladies' locker room had been reported by the plant manager. As bait to catch the thief, the police hung in the locker room an apron containing several bank notes treated with an invisible powder which would turn blue when treated with a chemical solution.

A few days later, the manager called up to say that the trap was sprung.

Police lined up all the female staff of the factory and dabbed their fingers with the solution. The tell-tale dye appeared on the fingers of Aliza Abrahim, an employee of three weeks' standing.

She is suspected of having disposed of the money, some IL1,500, after having first hidden it in her clothes which also reacted to the solution. (Him)

Witness Blames Cache on Menkes

Work on Eilat Hospital Speeded

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Josef Menkes was the master-mind behind the secret arms cache found by the police under a Kfar Saba chicken run, Mr. Israel Twig, next to whose house the cache was found, declared today in the District Court.

He was testifying for the prosecution at the trial of Josef Menkes, Ze'ev Eckstein and Dan Shemer for the murder of Dr. Israel Kastner and for membership of a terrorist organization. (Dr. Kastner, leader of Hungarian Jewry, was shot down outside his home at midnight of March 4, 1957, and died of his wounds shortly afterwards in a Tel Aviv hospital.)

On the bench were Judge M. Kenna, Relieving President of the Court, and Judges J. Gavriel and J. Zundelwiler.

The witness said Menkes had approached him, together with a person called Yehuda, and proposed that the cache be built under the chicken run. A chicken run was built on top of the cache and he had received sums of money up to IL100 for building materials. Menkes was sent as specialist in these matters and the run was finished at the end of 1956.

Twig said "Gavriel" had rid of the cache and had gone to Menkes to improve him to do something, but the accused only came after Mrs. Twig had gone to him and threatened Mrs. Menkes that she would reveal everything to the police. The accused had come three or four times, during which he fixed the floor and started removing arms. "I did not want to sell the arms as he suggested, or even touch them. What would the neighbours say? We could not allow that," he told Mrs. Ben Porat, Deputy Attorney General.

3-Year-Old Killed by Truck in Capital

ELIASH FRIEDMAN, aged three, was run over and killed yesterday in Jerusalem by a truck owned by the Oleg Company.

The driver of the vehicle did not stop and was only caught in the centre of town from a description given by eyewitnesses of the accident at the corner of Rehov Yoel and Rehov Hoses. He claimed that he did not know that he had run over the child.

Dead Sea Works Cutting Staff

BEERSHEVA, Wednesday. — The Dead Sea Potash Works today dismissed 40 workers as part of a retrenchment programme. The dismissed workers live at Dimona where 30 men are already out of work.

More dismissals at the works are expected shortly.

Malinki Faced with Testimony Made Before Zohar Committee

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Parts of the Zohar Report were read yesterday before the Kfar Kasim Military Tribunal by Mr. Yitzhak Orren, counsel for Sergeant Gavriel Dehan, the No. 2 accused.

In the excerpts that were read, Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki, the No. 1 accused, clearly placed most of the blame for the tragedy on his superior officer, Aluf-Mishne Isaac Shadmi.

A week ago, on the witness stand, Malinki had blamed Dehan.

After reading each brief excerpt, Mr. Orren turned to Malinki and asked him if it was true that he had said this to the Zohar Committee which investigated the tragedy in November.

Malinki invariably replied: "If it is written there, I must have said it."

From the Report, it was shown that when Malinki was asked by one of his officers on October 29 about the fate of the villagers returning unaware of the curfew, specifically about the women and children, he had quoted A.M. Shadmi as saying: "I don't want any soft-heartedness. I don't want any arrests. May Allah have mercy on their souls."

Malinki had told the Zohar Committee that his "soul recoiled from such an order." However, he did not make specific reservations to his men not to implement it. He admitted that perhaps he did this because he did not have sufficient courage.

The Zohar Committee Chairman had asked him: "Why were you surprised to hear about the dead? The order was clear — to kill people."

Malinki had answered that he had recoiled from such a demand.

Malinki continued that although he respected his officer (Dehan), and did not want to besmirch his good name, he had once found Dehan kicking a dead fudge (one of five killed) in the head.

Malinki was not surprised, he knew that Dehan had participated in the hanging of the British sergeants before the War of Independence. But he had thought that Dehan had reformed and was now a good man ready to go through "fire and water."

He had even escorted a truckload of villagers into Kfar Kasim on October 29.

Mr. Orren: "You said this about the British sergeants although you knew that Dehan came to this country two years after it happened?"

Malinki: I will prove the opposite.

Malinki claimed his source of information was Dehan himself.



The Leader of the Australian Opposition Labour Party and former Foreign Minister, Dr. Herbert Eviat, talking with the Prime Minister yesterday in the latter's office in Jerusalem.

Britannias Passing Final Ground Tests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — El Al's first Bristol Britannia will pass its final ground test within the next seven days and will receive its operational certificates after the flight tests are over at the end of next month.

Aluf Ben Artzi, General Manager of El Al, announced here today. The first commercial flight of El Al's three Britannias is scheduled for the beginning of October.

Aluf Ben Artzi was seeing off Dr. T. Russell, head of the Research and Production Division of the Bristol Aircraft Company, and Mr. G. Knight, its Commercial Manager, who were leaving for London after a four-day visit as guests of El Al.

He went on to say that El Al had introduced some successful improvements in the Britannias which rank as the most modern aircraft in the world, he said.

There was also the statement of Dr. Eviat, "whose inspired chairmanship of the Ad Hoc Committee at the U.N. General Assembly in 1947 and high sense of international responsibility and determination to achieve a constructive solution played so important a part in the decision of far-reaching and historic significance" taken at that time.

Present at the dinner, in addition to Messrs. Eshkol and Sharet, were the Ministers of Transport and the President of the Supreme Court; the Mayor of Jerusalem; two members of the Jewish Agency Executive; Dr. Dov Joseph and Mr. Meir Grossman; the Governor of the Bank of Israel; the President of the Hebrew University; Dr. Leo Kohn; Mr. M. Schneerson and Mr. Harry Levine of the Jerusalem Post; and Mr. D. Isaac, who is accompanying Dr. Eviat as his secretary.

Dr. Eviat said Prime Minister Ben-Gurion for about an hour and a half, and later in the afternoon he was received by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak.

Mr. Sprinzak in welcoming Dr. Eviat said that it was an honour to receive the Australian guest because he had played so prominent a part in the establishment of the State.

Dr. Eviat had lunch at the home of Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, with Foreign Ministry officials, most of whom had been in contact with him either during his work on the ad hoc Committee.

Two girls sent back from Jordan. Two girls, Zlora Harari of Ramat Hahayal and A'kila Naifa of Haifa, who crossed the Armistice lines into Jordan in recent months and were detained by the Jordanian authorities in Amman, were returned to Israel yesterday through the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem.

Both girls said that conditions in the Amman prison were very bad.

Two Girls Sent Back From Jordan

Two girls, Zlora Harari of Ramat Hahayal and A'kila Naifa of Haifa, who crossed the Armistice lines into Jordan in recent months and were detained by the Jordanian authorities in Amman, were returned to Israel yesterday through the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem.

Both girls said that conditions in the Amman prison were very bad.

Tomorrow's THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Page Issue

FEATURING THE A T A COMPANY REPORT

THE GEOGRAPHICAL YEAR: A report from the Observer's correspondent John Davy, which points out the wide international cooperation in this 15-month project. ISRAEL METROPOLIS TEL AVIV: Gorda Luft starts a new series on the growing pains of this town that has jumped from a hamlet to a city of half a million. A Jerusalem Post reporter has his first look at New York when the mercury soars to 95 degrees Fahrenheit, as well as all the usual week-end attractions. Order your copy in advance.

Travelling on Leave or Business?

Apply to the Travel Agency exhibiting this sign:

Tourist & Travel Association in Israel

Polite, efficient & prompt service

Hevrat Ovdim Under Fire In Knesset Exchange

Moses Said Bound By Security Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Only a few days have passed since the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, declared that it is not the task of the labour economy to compete with existing enterprises, and already further cases of the acquisition of private plants by the Histadrut have come to light," Mr. Zalman Susayeff (General Zionist) said in the Knesset yesterday.

He was speaking on a motion for the agenda calling for a debate on "the acquisition of additional enterprises by the Histadrut." The motion failed, by a vote of 23-17, being supported only by Hevrat and the General Zionists.

An alternative motion, submitted by Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), that the matter be referred to a committee, was also defeated, 26-21. This motion was also supported by Agudat Yisrael.

Mr. Susayeff said that the alleged brick factory in Haifa was being sold to one of the Hevrat Ovdim companies. The same was true of the Yom concrete pipes factory in Ramat Gan.

In Haifa, the owner of the Silicate Bricks Works, Mr. Arno Hochfeld, had been having sold his factory to Solei Boneh.

Mr. Hochfeld informed The Jerusalem Post that he had been for some time conducting negotiations with Even Valid, the Histadrut company who have been the suppliers of the raw materials for the Hevrat Ovdim factories. A temporary agreement has been reached on a form of joint operations.

These purchases were part of a deliberate policy of Hevrat Ovdim, and particularly of Solei Boneh, to gain a monopoly in certain industries, especially in the building trades, Mr. Susayeff said. Such concentrations of economic power were harmful to the economy. If the Government thought they were not, why did it not agree to a debate so that this important matter could be thrashed out?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who replied on behalf of the Government, said it was not true that Hevrat Boneh had bought the silicate brick factory.

"This morning I asked Even Valid and they informed me that negotiations are going on regarding cooperation but not a purchase of the factory," Mr. Sapir said.

As for the Yom plant in Ramat Gan, this should be referred to as a workshop rather than a factory, Mr. Sapir said. The sale price had been less than IL100,000, and this was hardly a matter for debate in the Knesset.

Mr. Bader (Herut): It is not important why did Solei Boneh buy it?

Mr. Sapir: Ask them. Mr. Sapir said that debates on the economy were constantly going on in both the Finance Committee and the Economic Committee and he objected to a plenary debate.

Mr. Bader later told reporters that the General Zionists and Hevrat members of the committee regard Dr. Moses statement as more serious than anything else that had transpired so far.

The statement meant that the Controller accepts the position of the Government on what to report and what not to report. But the office of State Controller was designed to be completely independent of the Government, and the Controller should be more than an ordinary official, Dr. Bader said.

Dr. Bader later told reporters that the General Zionists and Hevrat members of the committee regard Dr. Moses statement as more serious than anything else that had transpired so far.

The Minister of Police said that police had been called because the villagers were interfering with the work of tractor drivers who were ploughing land which belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and the J.N.F.

Police had explained to the villagers that if they had a claim to the land they would have to take the matter to court. The villagers finally dispersed, but three of them were detained. None of them had been injured.

Miss Wilensky's motion was defeated. It was supported only by the Communists, while Mapai and the General Zionists abstained.

Another motion dealing with police conduct was presented by Mr. Shlomo Hillel (Mapai). It dealt with the demonstration at the Enai Brak moshava last week and was referred to the Internal Affairs Committee.

Courts Bill Back To Law Committee

The controversial Courts Bill was again returned by the committee to the Law Committee yesterday, following a request on behalf of the committee by Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai). The bill is essentially a codification of existing judicial procedure.

The bill, which was tabled in the Knesset for its second reading before the Passover recess, was recalled by the committee on June 8. On June 10, the committee chairman, Mr. Nahum Nir, presented the bill for its second reading, but discussion of the 90-odd minority amendments was deferred.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

Now - in this heat?

Owing to the great demand for "THERMONOR" heating stoves during last winter, the initial stock was completely sold out.

You are now offered the opportunity of an advance order, assuring you a "THERMONOR" for the coming winter AT A FIXED PRICE, EASY TERMS AND DEFINITE DELIVERY DATE.

THERMONOR

A Product of THERMOIL LTD., Tel Aviv.

The only kerotene stove manufactured in Israel under licence of the inventor of the famous English

Moses Said Bound By Security Rules

Moses Said Bound By Security Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Controller, Dr. S. Moses, yesterday told the Knesset Finance Committee that if the Government prohibits a certain area of activity to be secret, the State Controller must take account of that fact.

The committee was continuing its discussion of the control of the Security Service ("Shin-Et") by the State Controller, following the complaint of Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) that the committee had never received reports from the Controller on the subject.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. I. Guri, said that he expected that the discussion would be concluded next week.

He told the committee that a non-political factor like the State Controller does not have the right to express an opinion regarding the limits of secrecy.

Dr. Bader later told reporters that the General Zionists and Hevrat members of the committee regard Dr. Moses statement as more serious than anything else that had transpired so far.

The statement meant that the Controller accepts the position of the Government on what to report and what not to report. But the office of State Controller was designed to be completely independent of the Government, and the Controller should be more than an ordinary official, Dr. Bader said.

Dr. Bader later told reporters that the General Zionists and Hevrat members of the committee regard Dr. Moses statement as more serious than anything else that had transpired so far.

The Minister of Police said that police had been called because the villagers were interfering with the work of tractor drivers who were ploughing land which belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and the J.N.F.

Police had explained to the villagers that if they had a claim to the land they would have to take the matter to court. The villagers finally dispersed, but three of them were detained. None of them had been injured.

Miss Wilensky's motion was defeated. It was supported only by the Communists, while Mapai and the General Zionists abstained.

Another motion dealing with police conduct was presented by Mr. Shlomo Hillel (Mapai). It dealt with the demonstration at the Enai Brak moshava last week and was referred to the Internal Affairs Committee.

The controversial Courts Bill was again returned by the committee to the Law Committee yesterday, following a request on behalf of the committee by Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai). The bill is essentially a codification of existing judicial procedure.

The bill, which was tabled in the Knesset for its second reading before the Passover recess, was recalled by the committee on June 8. On June 10, the committee chairman, Mr. Nahum Nir, presented the bill for its second reading, but discussion of the 90-odd minority amendments was deferred.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

The Bar Association maintains that some of the bill's provisions would undermine the independence of the courts. The Journalists Association has also expressed concern over the bill's press clause.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded at The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder: GERSHON AGONIN

Managing Editor: TED R. LUBIN

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM 9, Mahavatzet, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 428 (4 lines)

TEL AVIV Bureau: 23 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 128, Tel. 428/2

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayal P.O.B. 81, Tel. 428 (3 lines)

Subscription: Local IL\$1.50 per year, Abroad IL\$2.00

Thursday, July 4, 1958
8 Pages, 5711 - 8 11-AM, 1958

THE UNITED STATES Foreign Aid Programme is characterized in the supplement distributed with today's INDEPENDENCE issue of the Israel and U.S. Jerusalem Post as aiming at assisting to foster the economic independence of the countries aided, with the ultimate aim of thereby increasing national stability the world over. This is a policy that is not only generous, but inspired with a far-sighted wisdom, and it is fitting that it should be modestly celebrated on the United States' own Independence Day, July 4. Israel was not built on the day it was established, and the economic and technical aid which this country has received from the United States over the past nine years has without doubt been the single most important factor in its development and ability to absorb a million newcomers.

Yet some of the things that American experts have to say in this issue on the problem of our further development will not be popular, for they run counter to an established pattern of thought that has been hallowed by years of struggle. Dr. A. G. Black, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., in particular, has some pertinent remarks to make on the subject. When it is taken into consideration that the settlement of a single farm family requires an average investment of IL\$26,000, compared to IL\$9,000 for an industrial worker, he argues, then it becomes plain that large-scale immigration can only be absorbed through systematic industrialization, which is in any case the normal development of every country passing from a primitive to a more advanced economy.

The logic of his figures is incontrovertible, and it is a logic that is by no means new to people concerned with Israel's agricultural economy. Dr. Black is not unaware that geo-political considerations enter into the need to scatter Israel's new population over the empty stretches of the country, and some consideration should perhaps be paid to his suggestion that it is not reasonable to expect either the farmer or the consumer to foot the bill for national security requirements. It has been argued in the past that it would be more economical to fortify the frontiers by means of small military detachments, but in a their food from Army sources, and requiring relatively little water, than by establishing frontier settlements at high capital investment and low working efficiency owing to the need to expend excessive numbers of hours on defence needs, and it is the traditional back-to-the-land mystique of labour Zionism, it is said, that has caused us to cling stubbornly to the principle of giving preference to agriculture. There is an element of truth in this, for the old-timers know that the deepest loyalty to the land grew among those who tilled the land itself, as it has done elsewhere, while those who lived in the cities retained at least some of the traditional wanderlust of the Diaspora. There are indications, however, that a new form is being developed, that will both settle the people on land of their own, and create opportunities of employment that are economic by international standards. Foremost among them the new industries that are beginning to be built in the Negev. As methods improve, the numbers employed in actual agriculture are shrinking all over the world. But that still does not mean that the whole of Israel's working population must be concentrated in a few cities. There is more than one way of redeeming the land, and we will not be able to do so successfully by keeping our eyes fixed too firmly on the past.

Morocco in Dilemma Over French Aid

By STEPHEN G. HUGHES

RABAT (OFNS).—Morocco is the only country in the world with five armies. For a population of less than 10 million there are over 200,000 troops, but this does not necessarily mean the country is well-defended. Morocco could have more trouble with its "defenders" than with its "attackers" in time of war, because rivalries and conflicting aims make the armies almost impossible to weld into a cohesive force.

The French armed forces are the biggest, with 75,000 men commanded by General Rene Cogny, whose mission is to protect the 350,000 French subjects living here, to prevent the Moroccans giving too much aid to the Algerian rebels across the border, and incidentally to defend Morocco.

The Moroccans want to get rid of this "occupation army" as they call it, because it is a leftover from French colonial rule. They resent its patrolling the Algerian frontier, and they believe they are wise capable of protecting French residents or troops against themselves with the 20,000 regular troops and 15,000 auxiliary forces commanded by General Mohammed V. Although only a year old, this regular Moroccan army is an effective force. It was equipped and trained by the French, and Morocco was a Protectorate of both Powers.

Rival Generals.—Until quite recently the Spanish Army in Morocco numbered 53,000 men. Nationalists report that 20,000 reinforcements have just arrived from Spain, so that General Alfredo Galero Panlagua now has almost as many troops under his command as General Cogny.

Cogny and Panlagua are courteous acquaintances but bitter rivals. Spanish troops garrisoned in the north have no love for the French stationed in the south and vice versa. They are kept as far apart as possible in this country which could be compared in size to the State of California.

Like the French, the Spaniards are also a leftover from the colonial era, and Panlagua's official mission is to help defend Morocco. In many Moroccan minds this means defending their country against the French, so for the time being they are glad to have the Spaniards in order to strike a balance. Moreover, the arrangement suits Generalissimo Franco in Madrid who must find it convenient to dump 75,000 restive troops in Morocco, because at home the Spaniards might rock the boat too much.

Dollar-Hunting Moroccans.—The fourth force is composed of 15,000 American stationed on the United States Air Force bases and one United States Navy air station. With squadrons of atom bombers and super-sonic fighters, their aim is to defend the West against Communist aggression, and the Moroccans seem quite happy about this for as long as the bases put dollars in their pockets.

The bases have already cost \$500m. to build and take about \$10m. a year to maintain. Just over \$10m. maintenance expenditure finds its way into the local economy every year and the Moroccans have already received \$20m. more in U.S. aid this year. Despite this, they would like to get it out of the new base agreement now being negotiated.

Liberation Army.—Fifth and last group is the small but troublesome Liberation Army of about 3,000 irregular guerrillas operating in the south where they have the triple motive of needing the French Army, supplying anti-French rebels in Algeria and ousting the French from Mauritania. Officially disarmed by the Government in Rabat, the Liberation Army is nevertheless used by it to help the Algerians without getting the Sultan compromised in its anti-French operations.

Moroccans ardently desire to see Algeria freed from French rule, and they do what they can to help, but they cannot do much as long as the French Army is here. If the French Army is forced to leave, however, Paris will be left with 24,000 francs of economic aid which Morocco needs very desperately.

The dilemma is acute. Either the Moroccans abandon their Algerian brothers—which is unthinkable—and get fat on French colonial rule, or they break out of the vicious circle and create a potentially disastrous situation for themselves and France.

According to one of the most experienced Western diplomats here, the time has come for the U.S. to give Morocco a helping hand out of this mess. Hilbert American policy has been an attempt to please everyone—France, Spain, Morocco, and the Algerians—with the result that nobody is satisfied, least of all the Americans themselves, and the situation gets progressively worse.

A drastic revision of U.S. policy is called for before the Moroccans' pro-Western policy disenchants them completely. This observer says, and although this may mean deeper American involvement in the North African imbroglio, the risks of disaster would be much less than if France were left to muddle through alone.

Holland Welcomes Israel Envoy

By H. BOAS

THE HAGUE.—OF the seven foreign envoys who chieftained all to present their credentials to Queen Juliana on June 18, only two received any coverage in the press, apart from an obligatory one-sentence official notice. These two were the new U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Philip Young, and the Israeli Minister, Dr. Hanan Cidror. Mr. Young held a formal press conference at the U.S. Embassy upon his arrival in the Hague.



Yesterday's Press Leary Report 'Appeasement'

YESTERDAY'S papers have nothing complimentary to say about the Leary Report. Lamerhavy (Abdus Ha'wada) writes that it is a routine document designed not to advance the cause of security, but to appease the Syrians and meet their claims. The Report makes strange reading against the background of the most recent incidents, sniping and acts of provocation, and its recommendations miss the mark of the declared aim for which the U.N. Supervision machinery was set up—the Armistice Agreement. Syria is guilty of undermining this Agreement and as a result takes the ground from under the feet of the Truce Organization. It is not Israel's duty to provide the Staff with employment where it is not needed. The Truce Organization should act against the perpetrators of the disorders, not against their victims.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) also notes that the Report ignores Syrian aggression and writes that the fortifications which the Staff head would like to see razed are for protection against Syrian attacks. Hatzef (World Afirah) observes that the U.N. often prefers to deal with secondary matters and let the main problem ride and that is precisely where U.N. seems to balk.

Hamodia (World Aguda) notes that the Report ignores Syrian aggression and writes that the fortifications which the Staff head would like to see razed are for protection against Syrian attacks. Hatzef (World Afirah) observes that the U.N. often prefers to deal with secondary matters and let the main problem ride and that is precisely where U.N. seems to balk.

Canada's 'John' Now Equivalent of 'Ike'

By a Special Correspondent

OTTAWA (NANA).—"JOHN" has become as much of a household word for Canadians as "Ike" to their neighbors south of the border.

Speak about "John" here and you're almost sure talking of John Gurey Diefenbaker, leader of the victorious Progressive Conservative Party. A matter of weeks ago, Diefenbaker was practically unknown outside Canada. Now every Embassy in Ottawa is busy reporting every move of the man who will captain Canada through an important period of expansion and growing influence in international affairs.

A fourth-generation Canadian, son of a schoolteacher, Diefenbaker is 62. He moved west to the Saskatchewan frontier at the age of eight, and his love of the West still comes through when he's reminiscing, describing the "busting" days and how the land around his homestead, 100 kilometres north of Saskatoon, was strewn with bleaching buffalo bones.

"We staked out our quarter-section," Diefenbaker will recall, "by the only measuring device we could think of. We tied a piece of rag to the wagon wheel and figured out the distance of one turn, then on horseback on the tracks for the 160 rods from the corner post." Terrifying experiences of great prairie fires and being lost as a boy on horseback on the tracks are also recalled.

Young John sold newspapers to help with his way through school, and an excellent scholastic record at Saskatchewan University, worked as farm labourer, schoolteacher, and book salesman on a bicycle. "I think I slept in every haystack in Saskatchewan," he says.

In World War I he served overseas as a Lieutenant in



the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was invalided home in 1917. In 1919 he hung out his lawyer's shingle at Wakaw, Saskatchewan, and gained a reputation in the courts as a champion of the underdog.

He entered federal politics in 1940, broadened his international horizons with service on Canadian delegations to the United Nations and Commonwealth Parliamentary conferences, and became Party leader last December as the Tory foreign affairs specialist in Parliament.

He is an intense man. Lean-faceted, slightly over middle height, with a somewhat evangelical turn of oratory. Several years after the death of his first wife, whom he married in 1928, he remarried a widow, Mrs. Olive Palmer, three and a half years ago. Their home, comfortable, but unpretentious, is at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, the riding that he represents in the House of Commons.

In the little time he allows himself for recreation, he turns to fishing and the study of Canadian history, the latter both from books and by visits to historic sites.

Religious Truce' in Ashkelon

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

DOMESTIC fury and fierce civil strife no longer threaten the serenity of Ashkelon's religious life. This time the difficulty arose because of the report from South Africa that sufficient funds were almost available to build a lavish new synagogue.

The South African Jews thought that such glad tidings that there was money at last to build a new Ashkelon religious, and so it did—but it also broke open breaches which have closed since the departure of the South African Jews, who were almost available to build a lavish new synagogue.

They maintain that it would secure in the community a better understanding of the South African Jews, so that there would be sufficient for each congregation to build a new synagogue, and the Ashkelon community would be added in the future. The Ashkelon Housing Corporation also promised Mr. Cantoni, who agreed to the Piasaro ark being housed in a "suitable" synagogue, but not necessarily an embodiment of Renaissance grandeur, a new complication is that the community of Anconi, who have been looking after the assets of the former community of Piasaro, now expects payment of \$800 for the Ark.

Building a synagogue is not as easy as it sounds to the uninitiated.

style. In fact, had it not been for the late Dr. Sonnabend, the late Dr. Sonnabend, the Order of the Star of Italy during World War II, the Italian Jews might well have tried to cancel the entire arrangement.

The religious and those who have their eye on attracting tourists to Ashkelon are all for a majestic Renaissance edifice which will add to the architectural beauties of the town.

The last school of thought is that of the compromisers, who suggest the building of a large synagogue divisible by partitions into a number of smaller ones—this they say, would satisfy everyone.

At the eleventh hour the United Nations—no, I mean Mr. Cantoni, of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and Mr. Lubin, of the Ashkelon Housing Corporation, representatives of the South African donors, intervened in the grim struggle for supremacy. After a series of meetings they persuaded Rabbi Wilner to agree to a magnificent synagogue being built, with the hope that several subsidiary synagogues would be added in the future. The Ashkelon Housing Corporation also promised Mr. Cantoni, who agreed to the Piasaro ark being housed in a "suitable" synagogue, but not necessarily an embodiment of Renaissance grandeur, a new complication is that the community of Anconi, who have been looking after the assets of the former community of Piasaro, now expects payment of \$800 for the Ark.

Building a synagogue is not as easy as it sounds to the uninitiated.

Readers' Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your issue of June 12, there appeared an item "Jews from Austria Demand Action on Restitution," according to which a spokesman of the Association for the Protection of the Rights of Jews from Austria had stated that the World Jewish Congress had accepted West Germany's exclusion of payments to Jews from Austria on the grounds that the Austrian Government was responsible for them.

Dr. Nehemiah Robinson, the head of the World Jewish Congress Legal Department in New York, has asked us to publish the following remarks to clear up the World Jewish Congress stand on this matter:

a) It is unfortunately not correct that Austrian Jews are "the only victims of Nazi oppression who were not receiving personal restitution." The same relates to French, Belgian, Dutch, Greek and other Jews as well.

b) It is not correct to say that the Fund established by the Austrian Government only "for persons of 60 and over who are without means and former inmates of concentration camps." The Fund is for all former Austrians, and how much every claimant will receive depends on the number of claimants eligible. It required years of hard work to obtain even this modest fund of 550 million sch., and the part played by the World Jewish Congress in this achievement is very substantial.

c) The Jewish organizations, and especially the World Jewish Congress, have much understanding for the just claims of Austrian Jews and will support them as they do any other group of victims of Nazism. The German restitution laws have, upon pressure of the World Jewish Congress and other organizations, repeatedly been revised and enlarged. We hope that close cooperation between the Association and other Jewish organizations may bring about more satisfactory results.

Yours, etc.

L. BERNSTEIN, Israel Executive, World Jewish Congress, Tel Aviv, June 25.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—It would certainly be interesting to know according to what logic one now has to pay income tax on travel expenses (income tax corner in your issue of June 13).

Travel expenses are actually paid every day by people who must travel daily, let us say from town to town (in my particular case from Tel Aviv to Natanya and back). These expenses are refunded by my employer (Kupat Holim) together with my monthly salary. How do expenses during the month suddenly become income at the end of the same month? In my opinion, this is a most questionable way of increasing the already quite heavy monthly deductions from our salaries.

A thorough revision of this new law and its possible application only to certain cases should be the way to spare salaried people from new trouble and unnecessary burden.

Yours, etc.

DR. S. TARANTO, Tel Aviv, June 13.

Copy of this letter was sent to the Tax Department, but no reply has been received.

—ED.

BROCK FIRE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your report of the fire which broke out at Bror Two, (your issue of June 26), you say that the Tel Aviv Fire Brigade did not possess the apparatus for combating air-drops.

I should like to inform you that the fire was put out after sufficient equipment from the Army and other sources had been received. The Fire Brigade of Tel Aviv had at that time not yet arrived. I stopped them, on my way home to Ashkelon, to inform them that their services were no longer required. At the same time, I examined their equipment and found that they had enough to combat the size of oil fire that we had at Bror Two.

Moreover, Bror Two should have had all the equipment necessary to fight this fire, although outside help must always be asked for.

Yours, etc.

M. SALMON, Fire and Safety Officer, Oil Lamps, Ltd., Ashkelon, June 24.

Bill Goldenberg from CANADA

Please contact Shalom Office, Jerusalem, immediately.

SUMMER-TIME

as Trousers-Time Tropical Woolstra in all shades

Tropical Woolstra in all shades extra light IL\$4.

ORC

TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

DACRON, Orlon, Terylene all sizes all prices

ORC

TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

KEEPING POSTED

A FRIEND at Eilat in possession of a good spy-glass reports that he likes to take a look at what is happening in the sister port of Akaba, where there has been a great deal of coming and going lately. While he is not breaking his heart over the disintegration of the British military occupation of Akaba, he disapproved of what seemed to him the cheap humour calling one of the evacuation ships "Empire Kipi Waki," which he took to be a pun on the name of the Empire.

pidgin-English challenge to the Empire to wake up. He was much relieved to hear that Kipi Waki is merely the name of a bird in the South Sea Islands, and that two sister ships of the Kipi Waki at Akaba, also called after sea birds, are the Empire Gull, and the Empire Gannet. But he wasn't out of the wood yet. When he went on looking at the ships, he thought he identified one of the Israeli frigates apparently over for a friendly call. Again, he was not so very far wrong, for the British frigate now at Akaba is actually a sister ship of the Israeli frigate in Eilat.

There was a great rush of semi-official end-of-the-school-year parties this time. We have heard that the high-sounding name should be understood in two parts: "the official" means that the party is not private and every-

body is invited, while the "semi" stands for the fact that there are no speeches, food being cooked and eaten instead of bought. From Nahariya, where the housewife's virtues are fading rather more slowly than elsewhere, we have heard a story which will make any good housekeeper's blood run cold. It seems that the girls of the fourth grade, who are around ten years old, had asked their parents into providing enough money to acquire nine chickens to cook for the great event. One mother, asked with interest afterwards how they had cooked them, had been decided not to roast them, as they have a way of staying half-cooked inside. The chickens had therefore first of all been put in several large pots and boiled. "What did you do with the soup?" asked the mother, thinking of the nine girls. "There wasn't any," said the puzzled child. "We just boiled them in ordinary water to make them soft, and then we threw the water away."

CONVERSATION at the cocktail party given at Ma'aleh HaHaimish for Mr. J. J. Haggerty, Director of the United States Operations Mission, a few days ago turned at one point on whether there were really not enough guests for both the Sharon and the Accadia Hotel at Herzliya, and why the Accadia had had to close down. Mr. Haggerty said that his father had a piece of land in Wisconsin, with a windmill at either end. One day, he says, "a little twister"—a tornado—came along, and tore up one of the windmills completely. The wreckage had been cleared away, a neighbour dropped in and saw the windmill had gone. Didn't he have two mills, before the man asked to know? "Yes," said Haggerty, senior, who had got bored with the conversation:

"Found we hadn't enough wind for two, and pulled one down."

A VISITOR who crossed from Jordan recently remarked here that the Jordanians look surprisingly like Americans, except that they are less well shaved. They had seen American uniforms and their badges of rank are similar to those of the American Army. They travel in United States-built cars, and use a U.S.-style salute. If you didn't know any better, you might easily take them for a part of the American force. "I only hope for your sake that they are not as well trained," the visitor added.

Today's contributors include Mr. H. Eilat, and Ernst Cohen, Nahariya.

ORONINE New!

"OFFER" and "PILON"

the "Just right for a snack" packages of biscuits.

Promline presents these new and handy packages of biscuits specially designed to suit your needs, your taste and your pocket-book.

Packed in plastic bags these biscuits—two tasty varieties—are your ideal choice for a nutritious snack. OFFER and PILON go well with your tea. They are good companions to any soft drink.

OFFER PILON

crispy biscuits sandwiched here

Obtainable everywhere

Distributor:

Steinmatsky's Agency

the Jewish Post
and OPINION
From the contents:
ORTHODOX WING SAID DOMINATING JEWISH SEMINARY SHOULD ASK FOR AMERICAN GRANT-IN-AID?
ISSUE MAY 17
NOW ON SALE

THE JERUSALEM POST
Newest Book Offer
VOICE OF ISRAEL
ABBA EBAN'S impassioned chronicle of an epic adventure which gained instantaneous acclaim.
IL 4 ONLY (instead of \$3.90)
at the offices of THE JERUSALEM POST
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Mahavatzet
TEL AVIV: 52 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin
HAIFA: 1 Rehov Khayat
For postage delivery clip this coupon and mail to:
THE JERUSALEM POST
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
Please send me one copy of
VOICE OF ISRAEL
Name _____
Address _____
IL\$4.00, to cover cost of book and postage—applies.

Fire-Fold Increase in Exports

Citrus Takes Prime Place

By Eytan Ezrabi

Director, Export Division
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

DESPISE its development since the establishment of the State, Israel's export trade may be still deemed to be in its early stages. It is true that exports rose from \$23m. in 1949 to \$106.5m. in 1956 and will, it is estimated, reach \$135m. this year, adding up to \$200m. together with invisible exports (income from services, tourism etc.). This represents a five-fold increase in the course of nine years, but it should be compared with the State's foreign currency expenditure budget which will come to \$222m. in the fiscal year 1956/7.

The estimated foreign currency expenditure for the fiscal year 1957/8 has been fixed at \$230-275m., the higher estimate being conditioned by our ability to obtain loans to finance investment and development schemes and especially a loan from the American Import-Export Bank to finance the development of agriculture and irrigation. On imports alone, not counting services and debt repayments, Israel spent some \$440m. in 1956/7. Thus the road to economic independence is still long, since the country's exports cover only a little more than one quarter of its imports. The rate decreases even more if we take into account only the added value of exports, deducting the exchanged value invested in them.

The main effort in Israel's economic development has always been directed towards agricultural expansion and the development of industry and communication services for the reduction of the trade gap.

An appreciable part of Israel's export trade today is her citrus, which enjoys the advantage of natural conditions that enable it to compete in European markets thanks to its superior quality. A notable part of the country's industrial export, on the other hand, is directed to the 16 countries with which Israel has trade agreements and is thus protected against the competition of the great powers. It is clear that the growth of exports in both these cases must be limited in nature by the scope of the markets. Thus, growth is conditioned by Israel's ability to sell industrial products in countries where competition is free and difficult.

Agricultural exports (especially citrus, but including also peanuts, flowers, eggs etc.) are estimated for 1957/8 at \$50m. Diamond exports are estimated at \$32m., and industrial exports at \$47.5m. Agricultural exports are likely to double in the course of a few years as a result of the expansion of citrus areas and the export of other crops. On the other hand, it cannot be assumed that Israel will increase her diamond exports beyond \$50m., since the absorptive capacity of the markets is limited.

Israel exports to some 80 countries, but her appreciable sales are confined mainly to Great Britain and Western Europe (citrus and a number of industrial products), the United States (particularly diamonds, fashions, trinkets and religious articles), and a number of "soft-currency" trade agreement countries like Turkey, Finland and Yugoslavia.

Israel has not penetrated the large and distant markets of the Far East, South America and Africa. It will be difficult for her to sell industrial products to established countries and her efforts in this field will have to be concentrated on those that are industrially underdeveloped. Even there competition will be difficult because of the high prices of Israeli products.

An additional difficulty is the absence of reliable and normal lines of communication and the need to resort to foreign transit ports.

Export to industrially developed countries, on the other hand, is conditioned by our ability to produce high-grade and attractive products which can compete in a pampered market, and it is clear that they cannot be sold at exaggerated prices either. Moreover, we have not yet earned the good name that accompanies the products of other countries. Yet in many products, such as certain spare parts and crafts, we can reach a high productivity and compete even today.

The development of industry and quarrying in the country in the past few

years has laid the basis for the development of an export trade on a substantial scale in this field. From a country that imported three times so long ago we have become an exporter, selling over \$10m. a year, with possibilities of expansion at a relatively small investment. As against the dearth of cement on the local market a few years ago, we now export it worth to distant markets and Israel cement has earned itself a good name throughout the world. With the expansion of the existing enterprises, the export of this product will also grow. Wood products, fertilizers and insecticides are only a few of Israel's other main export possibilities among products that can be sold in quantity at acceptable world prices.

Many other branches, export facilities depend upon production and industrial inventiveness. This applies especially to fashion products and various textiles, fields where Israel will have to create a style of her own and also be constantly on guard for changes, but appreciable beginnings have been made already.

If till now Israel has concentrated on industrial development, the laying of a basis for export, the near future must see the country concentrate on another problem: the organization of a market study group in order to learn of conditions and changes in the world markets and to encourage trading companies to operate in them. Hitherto the fact that every producer had to seek out his customers detracted from his concentrating on improving his products. Export is a specialist's job and special trading companies



Loading Citrus at Haifa Port.

should be encouraged to engage in it. A number of such firms have lately been set up at the Government's initiative. In order to popularize products abroad, one must exercise care in improved and pleasant packaging and pay attention to the pleasant exterior of the product. Israel must also find ways of advertising with the modest means at her disposal. The country's industry is not yet well equipped with publicity material. Israel participates in international fairs but she must broaden and improve her participation. Our industry is

still young and inexperienced in all these fields and needs professional guidance. We must likewise create the financial framework permitting sale on credit, as is done by competing countries which offer easy terms. In the effort towards economic development and industrial absorption, in which the foreign experts assisting us have made a notable contribution, Israel's emphasis is now shifting from the optimal exploitation of all her resources for her own growing population, to a team whose departure will leave the U.S. in September of this year.

U.S. Leads in Aid for Management Training

By Yaacov Levitsky

ONE of the fields in which the United States has given the lead to the world is the development of the idea that management in industry and commerce is a science and a profession that calls for skill and training no less than other, more recognized professions.

The name of men such as Taylor and Gilbreth occupy positions in the history of scientific management akin to those of Freud or Adler in the development of psychoanalytic theory. They were among the first to pioneer the idea that the position of a manager in industry is not one to be filled by a person who feels that he has the flair for organization and a fair amount of general knowledge, but calls for a trained scientific approach to problems and a clear understanding of the forces at play in modern industrial enterprise, as well as of the factors influencing its success or failure in meeting its different obligations to investors, workers and the community.

These ideas have taken some time to strike root in Israel. The unenviable growth of industry under the impact of many different factors—war, statehood, mass immigration—led to a situation whereby many industrial enterprises, to a great extent, the same individuals whose main experience was handling business transactions but who were, for the most part, unfamiliar with the functions that go into the running of a large industrial enterprise. Such fields as management, production control, budgeting and costing were unknown to them. To this day there are unfortunately quite a number of Israel industrialists whose ideas on organization and management have not outgrown the workshop stage.

First Attempt

The first major attempt by the U.S. Aid Programme to help in the overall problems of Israel industry was undertaken in September 1956, when a survey was carried out by a team including Richard Donham, Dean of the School of Commerce at Northwestern University, Channing R. Dooley, President of the Training Within Industry Foundation, and Boris Scherbak, of the Productivity and Technical Assistance Division of the International Cooperation Administration in Paris. The team came over by agreement with the International Cooperation Administration in Washington and the United States Operations Mission in Israel. Its terms of reference were to study management training in relation to the country's productivity drive and to recommend organizational procedures for management training of the kinds indicated by Israel's particular circumstances.

About this time the Israel Institute of Productivity

began to enter the field of executive management training in a modest way. A start was made in 1955 in residential courses for senior managers, generally of about a fortnight's duration, first on Mount Canaan in Safed and later at Ohalei on Lake Kinneret.

These courses aimed at giving an insight into the techniques of modern management to those actively engaged in executive positions in industry. They were later supplemented by evening courses, day schools and weekend gatherings devoted to specific subjects. However, this management training programme of the Institute of Productivity never attempted—nor has it attempted since—to deal with the problem of supplying the post-graduate training in business or industrial administration that could provide new blood for the executive positions in Israel industrial enterprises.

Stanford Survey

The summer before, a survey group had been sent out by the Stanford Research Institute in California, which reported on several problems of local industries calling attention incidentally to shortcomings in management competence. The report of the Donham team, published in an autumn, 1956, reiterated the Stanford Group's finding of the previous year about the inadequacy of the standards of Israel's management, but went much further in that it laid down a whole set of recommendations for the training of the management recruits of the future.

New Courses

The interruption in the work of U.S.A.I.D. in the months following the Sinai campaign postponed the implementation of the recommendations of the Donham and Greidinger reports. Now, however, final arrangements are being made for teaching the courses at the Eliezer Kaplan School as from the beginning of the coming academic year, that is in October, 1957. Similarly, the Technion programme and the Coordinated Executive Management Training programme are moving into the implementation stage. The arrival, in February, 1957, of Professor S. Littauer of Columbia University to take on the dual posts of Vice-President of the Technion and of Dean of the Graduate School of Industrial Management gave considerable impetus to the preparations for implementing the industrial management programme at the Technion.

U.S. Aid in these various management programmes will be of a dual nature—American

Improved Design and Quality Help Sales

By John Cheney

Co-Director, Israel Institute of Industrial Design

IN the mass production economy of the present day, it has become necessary to provide, somewhere in the manufacturing process, the inventive and aesthetic elements supplied in earlier times by the hand craftsman. The profession which has grown up to meet this need is called Industrial Design, and it has assumed in the last few years an ever more important place in the economy, both in the U.S. and Europe.

As the American economy has come to depend on and plan for the quick obsolescence and frequent replacement of many everyday articles of use, new and better designs are demanded at a rapid rate. In Europe, which has a more conservative economy in general, it has still been necessary to improve products functionally and aesthetically to keep up with the desires of the consumer and the competition of foreign goods.

The destiny of Israel demands a strong and viable manufacturing economy as well as a healthy and expanding agriculture. This is necessary as much to improve the balance of foreign trade by substantial exports as to provide consumer goods of good quality for the interior market. Conscious of the problems of locally produced goods which must compete in the world market not only on a basis of price, but of quality, appearance and originality, the Israel Government—with the help of the U.S. Operations Mission to Israel—proposed to set up, as part of the Technical Assistance Programme, a programme for the design and professional advice in industrial design.

To implement this, two separate projects were established. One, located at the Technion in Haifa and established by the Boston Institute of Contemporary Art, concerns itself with education in industrial design in the broadest sense. Courses within the Faculty of Architecture have been established, and all architecture students now receive an indoctrination in the ideas of basic and industrial design.

Special Course

It is expected that by next fall it will be possible to open a fifth-year course for a small number of students specializing in this field. Outside the school, extension courses are given for interested persons in manufacturing and the crafts. A programme of seminars and individual advice for manufacturers is carried on.

In connection with this Israel Institute of Industrial Design programme, a series of market surveys are being made in the U.S. Israel products already available on the American market and others which seem to have a potential for export are judged by panels of department store buyers, importers, designers, and marketing experts along with imported goods from other countries.

The major conclusion which appears from the surveys carried out thus far is that Israel, with her high production costs and relatively small volume production, must avoid competing in the low-cost, low-quality market and concentrate on presenting to the world market goods of outstanding quality, smallest and novel design, superior function or usefulness, and wherever possible, an indigenous Israel character. To make the point more explicit, there are several European and other nations which can produce a week's worth of Israel goods in a week that Israel can in a year, and make them less expensively and better.

There is in this country an artistic and craftsmanship potential, which, if properly combined with the manufacturing facilities which also exist, could turn out products competitive in the best sense on the world market. This is not to be achieved easily, but by cooperation between the artistic and manufacturing groups, and a willingness to try new things, it is possible.

The Institute also will open during the next few months a permanent exhibition of good foreign and Israel design, which should help the public to understand the new

and good trends in design and at the same time serve as a show place for the best efforts of Israel manufacturers.

Perhaps the most interesting, and in the long run most important part of the Institute programme is what we call Design Research. This is devoted to the production of new product ideas. Products are sought which can be made within the existing frame of the local manufacturing potential, can be made wherever possible from local raw materials, and have a local and export sales potential.

Among projects already under way are furniture from ashbark cement, dinnerware from local red clays, glass packaging for local food products, and new types of movable partitions and light construction panels.

The second project instituted under the design programme, the Israel Product Design Office, has been organized with the cooperation of the private industrial design office of Peter Muller-Munich, an American of Pittsburgh, in the U.S. Its director, Paul Karlen, is a member of that firm.

There are two objectives to the work of IPDO: to give immediate assistance to Israel manufacturers in the development of products for export and to demonstrate, by actual design work with and for Israel manufacturers, the procedures and benefits of industrial design.

With IPDO's help a number of interesting new products are already on the market or being prepared for release to the public and to demonstrate. These include such widely varied items as a kerosene room heater, a bakery oven, a concrete water tank, a pressure cooker, metal ware, silver hardware and packaging for supermarket products, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics.

Training Function

The Israel Product Design Office also has a training function in that its employees are young Israelis interested in design as a career, who learn on the job how an industrial design office should operate and gain experience in the design process which would make them future leaders of industrial design in this country.

The Haifa Industrial Fair has shown clearly the astonishing vitality and rapid growth of industry in Israel. A very wide selection of items of average to good quality, although functionally and aesthetically unsatisfactory, are being produced in Israel. Participation in international trade fairs has also proved that local manufacturers can produce goods saleable for export as well as for home consumption.

However, it must be pointed out that many of these items, although functionally satisfactory, are not leading, but following the field. As competition grows ever keener in the home and foreign market, it is absolutely necessary for the manufacturer of Israel to look to the future and in ahead, not behind, in quality and design.

Producers face many problems of manufacturing methods, productivity, transportation, and economics which have long ago been settled in some of the other great manufacturing nations. Success depends as always on the foresight and imagination of the individual producer, and industrial design is one of the new tools which may help him shape a successful production.

Squaring Israel's Economy

(Continued from Page 2)

unorthodox methods had to be adopted to achieve such results.

If these methods were reduced to simple formula, one could say that they were essentially based upon the extreme expansion of both investments and employment, and a radical implementation of a "full employment policy," even to the neglect of international markets.

It has often been observed that Israel should have reduced her standard of living—though it would be more exact to say that she should have increased her rate of savings, typical of inflationary circumstances. Less attention has been paid hitherto to the extraordinary rate of gross investments in this country, which was 14.5 per cent of the gross national product in 1956 (and had been 19 per cent in 1954). In 1949-1953 net investments were a total of 27 per cent of Israel's net national product, i.e. double the rate of what it had been in the U.S. during its heroic expansion period of 1949-1953 and three to four times as much as in most other Western countries in the first half of this century.

There is no doubt that such extremes must have exerted a profound influence on the country's economic and social framework.

It is therefore patently impossible to combine immigration—i.e. mass immigration on a scale envisaged in Israel for the coming years—and economic independence.

For whatever else may be implied in this ambiguous notion, it does imply—for a small country like Israel—an economy largely producing for the world market or at least at world market terms.

It is not the influx of foreign capital nor the receipt of foreign aid that makes a country lose its economic independence—in a deeper sense—but the inability to make ends meet without such an influx or aid, i.e. to rely upon its own exports, visible or invisible, either because its products are too expensive or because it does not produce the goods, in demand, or both.

Creating Employment

It is, however, the main characteristic of full employment policy that it is not concerned with economic trends elsewhere, which may

be deflationary or allowing for a very slow expansion only, but goes on creating employment livelihood and production right then and there, as is the case in Israel. Projects aimed at catering for overseas markets may take years for development—whether we look to the mining and chemical industries or even to the citrus plantations we find cautious progress, hampered by many checks. But at the same time, housing, mixed farming, the textile industry, trade services, etc., develop space and absorb newcomers in large numbers, because their development is dependent upon home demand.

The predominance of building and other investment industries, of trade, services and similar consumptive occupations, of farming branches developed for local consumers, is thus no incidental fault with our economy, but an inherent characteristic, acquired as a result of the prolonged impact of mass immigration and the deliberate adaptation of all economic activity to its absorption.

Had Israel's economy been less concerned with this task, were it to react sharply to every undue expansion of its home demand—whether for consumptive or for investment purposes—in order to keep prices and wages down and exports competitive, it could never have achieved the results we have witnessed.

As a matter of fact, even Australia has her inflationary pangs and foreign currency caps, and her hopes to develop exports of manufactured goods have failed to materialize hitherto on account of the persistent pressure of the home market and the rising level of prices and wages. From this vantage point, the inevitable and inescapable decision to go on with mass immigration entails a double risk. One of its aspects is raising the vast amounts of capital necessary to finance the investments and the upkeep of immigrants, i.e. the productive and the consumptive expenditure entailed in the absorption process. The other, and perhaps the more important, regards the final result of this process: for great and sustained though it may be, it cannot obviously go on forever. Eventually the mature Israel economy must fall in line with the world economy, and to achieve that end a reverse adaptation process will have to set in due time.

Vital Change-Over

It is only when that is over that we shall know whether or to what extent—the expansion that has taken place was real development or mere inflation.

Industrial Development

(Continued from Page 2)

production was so high that it saved the country no dollars. Yet its owners have decided to expand it, and especially to produce pulp from corn cobs and other agricultural waste. There may be other projects whose profitability is questionable in the first stage, but as auxiliary enterprises grow up around them and investment in them pays off, it becomes clear that these could not have arisen without the basic plant whose most criticized existence made them worth while.

Plastics Industry

Among the many small and medium-sized enterprises of the plastic industry, which is only in its beginnings in Israel, there are some that are playing a considerable role in the economy and indicate that this industry, which is today one of the world's greatest and most promising will undergo

Training Function

The Israel Product Design Office also has a training function in that its employees are young Israelis interested in design as a career, who learn on the job how an industrial design office should operate and gain experience in the design process which would make them future leaders of industrial design in this country.

The Haifa Industrial Fair has shown clearly the astonishing vitality and rapid growth of industry in Israel. A very wide selection of items of average to good quality, although functionally and aesthetically unsatisfactory, are being produced in Israel. Participation in international trade fairs has also proved that local manufacturers can produce goods saleable for export as well as for home consumption.

However, it must be pointed out that many of these items, although functionally satisfactory, are not leading, but following the field. As competition grows ever keener in the home and foreign market, it is absolutely necessary for the manufacturer of Israel to look to the future and in ahead, not behind, in quality and design.

Producers face many problems of manufacturing methods, productivity, transportation, and economics which have long ago been settled in some of the other great manufacturing nations. Success depends as always on the foresight and imagination of the individual producer, and industrial design is one of the new tools which may help him shape a successful production.

Creating Employment

It is, however, the main characteristic of full employment policy that it is not concerned with economic trends elsewhere, which may

Industrial Development

(Continued from Page 2)

production was so high that it saved the country no dollars. Yet its owners have decided to expand it, and especially to produce pulp from corn cobs and other agricultural waste. There may be other projects whose profitability is questionable in the first stage, but as auxiliary enterprises grow up around them and investment in them pays off, it becomes clear that these could not have arisen without the basic plant whose most criticized existence made them worth while.

Plastics Industry

Among the many small and medium-sized enterprises of the plastic industry, which is only in its beginnings in Israel, there are some that are playing a considerable role in the economy and indicate that this industry, which is today one of the world's greatest and most promising will undergo

THE JERUSALEM SHOE CORPORATION LTD.

Style and comfort at a popular price. Buy THE AMERICAN SHOE at all leading shoe stores.



Style and comfort at a popular price. Buy THE AMERICAN SHOE at all leading shoe stores.



Style and comfort at a popular price. Buy THE AMERICAN SHOE at all leading shoe stores.



THE American SHOE

THE American SHOE

THE American SHOE

ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENERAL SHOE CORP., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, U.S.A.

PALEX TOURS

TRAVEL and TOURISM

30 Ha'atzmaut Road,

Tel. 229

Cables: Palextours Haifa.



HOW U.S. AID is UTILIZED

By Dr. Flournoy A. Coles, Chief, Economic Analysis Division, U.S.O.M.

PURSUANT to the avowed objective of the United States Government in co-operating with friendly nations to achieve their economic independence, the U.S. Operations Mission (U.S.O.M.)—through June 30, 1957—had administered a total of \$164.8 m. in financial assistance to Israel, at the request of the Government of Israel.

A rough breakdown of this sum reveals that \$70.7 m. went into development assistance, \$84.5 m. took the form of agricultural commodities, and \$9.6 m. went into technical co-operation projects.

Development Assistance

The funds listed above for development assistance, and the distribution of U.S. agricultural surpluses to Israel have been used exclusively for the purchase of commodities abroad. The first year of American aid (1951-52) found Israel largely entering its attention on resettling and rehabilitating some 70,000 new citizens. Often the emphasis was on the importation of food and raw materials for clothing and shelter.

Subsequently, the emphasis shifted to "development projects" as a means of absorbing the newcomers occupationally. Consequently, these funds were used in this stage to purchase commodities for a multitude of developmental purposes. Raw materials for industry and agriculture, plus large quantities of semi-finished goods, were imported. Even in this stage, however, the supply of food items constituted an important aspect of U.S. assistance.

Existing arrangements require that local currency generated by American aid be set aside by the Israel Government for financing those development projects as are mutually agreed upon. These funds, in fact, become a part of Israel's Development Budget; since the beginning of the American aid program in Israel some 25% of all Development Budget expenditures have originated from American aid programs.

This 25% has amounted to \$128.9 million, with major categories of expenditure as follows (in millions of Israeli pounds):

Agriculture, \$2.4; Irrigation, \$0.8; Industry (other than mining), \$7.9; Housing, \$3.1; Public Works, \$1.1; Power, \$1.1; Communications and Transportation, \$2.4; Loans, \$1.1; Local Government, \$0.9; Mining, \$1.1; Buildings, \$0.8; and Port Improvements, \$1.1. (These figures do not include \$147 m. generated by the 1956-57 program, the breakdown of which is not yet available.)

The aspect of U.S.O.M. termed "Technical Co-operation" is designed to assist Israel in expanding and improving technical competence as related to the country's goal of economic viability and independence. The task of U.S.O.M. has been to make available to Israel the best obtainable experts and equipment related to their fields; the task of Israel has been to make the maximum use of the technical knowledge thus gained. In short, successful implementation depends upon Israel initiative and leadership—the task of U.S.O.M. being to guide and assist.

The Technical Co-operation program comprises three fields: (1) American technicians assigned to Israel; (2) American technicians sent to the U.S. for training; and (3) Purchase of equipment and commodities essential for the demonstration of specialized techniques.

Examples of Co-operation

What specific forms of assistance does the Technical Co-operation project take? Here is a brief (but not complete) list of some key activities, which have been carried on throughout Israel:

Agriculture (including water development). Expansion of irrigation facilities, construction of dams, erection of farm structures, construction of rural housing, introduction of new crop varieties, improvement of livestock industry, reorganizing and expanding agricultural research and extension activities, etc.

Industry (including mining and transportation). On-the-spot technical advice to key industrial and transportation departments, offering the services of American productivity specialists, the establishment of an industrial design department at the Technion, mineral development (with emphasis on potash and phosphates), transportation network expansion and improvement, etc.

Health and Sanitation. Organization of local health units, improving the training programs for nurses and sanitarians, extension of preventive medicine activities, etc.

Education. Expansion of vocational education training, improvement of teacher training techniques, develop-

ment of local leadership, improving the secondary school program.

Housing. Establishment of minimum standards of design, construction and building; qualitative and quantitative survey of housing needs; obtaining reductions in costs of housing; and foreign exchange needs; development of a national housing policy, etc.

Public Administration. Survey of manpower, tax administration, job evaluation, records management, national survey.

Government of Israel officials, Headquarters officers, experts in Israel's commercial and professional fields have all worked hard for several years together with U.S.O.M. technicians and advisors to create a better Israel. This productive partnership is even today steadily improving the standard of living and the chances of this energetic determined young nation for economic viability.

Government of Israel officials, Headquarters officers, experts in Israel's commercial and professional fields have all worked hard for several years together with U.S.O.M. technicians and advisors to create a better Israel. This productive partnership is even today steadily improving the standard of living and the chances of this energetic determined young nation for economic viability.

Geologists Map New Industries

By Ya'akov K. Bentor

Director of the Geological Survey of the Ministry of Development; Associate Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography at the Hebrew University.

WHEN the exploration of the Negev's natural resources began just over eight years ago—shortly after the Defence Forces reached Eilat—Israel had few geologists. Undertake this enormous task, and just as few mining engineers to follow up discoveries. Exploring for minerals and other deposits is a long process, beginning with the systematic geological mapping of an area and, when one has been ascertained on the surface, continuing with more detailed mapping, experimental drilling, pitting and tunneling; and finally, with various kinds of laboratory and other analyses to ascertain whether the composition of the ore and its mineral content make exploitation economically feasible.

Throughout these years the major problem has been speeding up research, both in the field and in the laboratory, and in methods of exploitation of these deposits whose economic worth has been established. It takes many years to train scientists in geology and related subjects, and even though the number of students at the Hebrew University has been growing steadily, there are not enough of them to this day. Thus, hardly had "Point Four" moved into Israel in 1951, when application was made for specialists to help the work done faster with their expert knowledge of the occurrence of raw materials in nature and methods of investigation.

Dr. Jacob Freedman, Associate Professor of Geology at the Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the first to come out. Together with a field team of geologists of the Geological Survey (most of them graduates of the Hebrew University) he surveyed the Makhtesh Ramon, already known to be rich in various ores—and produced a large-scale map of the area, which is now in the process of being published with U.S.O.M. funds. The team found various valuable clay minerals, including the flint clay now under detailed study; they ascertained that the Ramon's gypsum deposit would supply Israel with this raw material for many centuries—there are many hundreds of millions of tons of it there—and they found quantities of exploitable building stones. Dr. Freedman then went south and helped with the study of the Eilat area.

Soon there grew in U.S.O.M. a Mineral Resource Division whose task was to help out in all the phases of utilization of natural resources, from their discovery right to enrichment and exploitation. Burton E. Ashley and Dr. Monte Wing, veteran mem-

bers of the foreign branch of the U.S. Geological Survey who had spent many years prospecting in overseas countries, came for two years to work on the asphalt and bituminous shale occurrences in the Dead Sea area and the copper and manganese deposits at Timna. They left Israel in May.

Now that most of the major mapping work in the Negev has been completed and young University graduates have been sufficiently trained to carry on, emphasis has shifted to laboratory research, which is part of the study of ore dressing. Mr. Higginbotham, a potash expert from Utah, has introduced at the Dead Sea

works new processes which will help to remove various bottlenecks in production. Moreover, a special laboratory for ore dressing problems has been built up by U.S.O.M. engineers and is now being constructed for the Israel Mining Company (Mehavev Israel).

(3) Laboratory research of the mineralogical composition and properties of raw materials: U.S.O.M. is providing costly instruments, which are not available in the country, to the Geological Survey. Moreover, a request for specialists in laboratory techniques for the investigation of minerals is now awaiting approval by the U.S. Government.

The arrival of all this equipment has created a peculiar bottleneck at the Geological Survey, which simply has no room to install it, with the result that the Survey is having to move to more adequate and spacious quarters. This is by no means the concern of U.S.O.M., but its Mining Division is trying to help all it can, even with funds, to find new premises, because it does not want to see some of these equipment stored in cellars or installed in the laboratories of other institutions which have made good use of them.

The provision of technicians, equipment and funds for the publication of maps and monographs is not all. U.S.O.M. also enables Israeli scientists to visit the U.S. (with travel and all other expenses paid), to study American methods. In 1956, the head of the Geological Survey's Oil Division spent six months in America, studying problems of oil development in nature and the writer of these lines toured the breadth and width of the States to see how natural resources are explored and developed there; some of these methods are already being adapted in Israel.

Israel's institutions dealing with mining—the Mining Company, the Geological Survey and the various basic industries—are indeed fortunate in being able to draw on the vast experience of American geologists and mining experts. Thanks to intimate collaboration with them, the State of Israel has succeeded in catching up on research and bringing nearer the day when her deposits are exploited efficiently and profitably.

(1) How to increase mining and quarrying efficiency: Charles Sweetwood, a phosphate specialist from Idaho, has indeed revolutionized mining operations at Oran, where his methods of selective mining have reduced waste, raised the P2O5 content of the phosphate, and speeded up output and efficiency.

(2) Industrial processing of raw materials, which is part of the study of ore dressing. Mr. Higginbotham, a potash expert from Utah, has introduced at the Dead Sea

Professor Bentor (left) with Burton Ashley (right) at the site of asphalt occurrences near Sdom.

1951, when application was made for specialists to help the work done faster with their expert knowledge of the occurrence of raw materials in nature and methods of investigation.

Dr. Jacob Freedman, Associate Professor of Geology at the Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the first to come out. Together with a field team of geologists of the Geological Survey (most of them graduates of the Hebrew University) he surveyed the Makhtesh Ramon, already known to be rich in various ores—and produced a large-scale map of the area, which is now in the process of being published with U.S.O.M. funds. The team found various valuable clay minerals, including the flint clay now under detailed study; they ascertained that the Ramon's gypsum deposit would supply Israel with this raw material for many centuries—there are many hundreds of millions of tons of it there—and they found quantities of exploitable building stones. Dr. Freedman then went south and helped with the study of the Eilat area.

Soon there grew in U.S.O.M. a Mineral Resource Division whose task was to help out in all the phases of utilization of natural resources, from their discovery right to enrichment and exploitation. Burton E. Ashley and Dr. Monte Wing, veteran mem-

bers of the foreign branch of the U.S. Geological Survey who had spent many years prospecting in overseas countries, came for two years to work on the asphalt and bituminous shale occurrences in the Dead Sea area and the copper and manganese deposits at Timna. They left Israel in May.

Now that most of the major mapping work in the Negev has been completed and young University graduates have been sufficiently trained to carry on, emphasis has shifted to laboratory research, which is part of the study of ore dressing. Mr. Higginbotham, a potash expert from Utah, has introduced at the Dead Sea

works new processes which will help to remove various bottlenecks in production. Moreover, a special laboratory for ore dressing problems has been built up by U.S.O.M. engineers and is now being constructed for the Israel Mining Company (Mehavev Israel).

(3) Laboratory research of the mineralogical composition and properties of raw materials: U.S.O.M. is providing costly instruments, which are not available in the country, to the Geological Survey. Moreover, a request for specialists in laboratory techniques for the investigation of minerals is now awaiting approval by the U.S. Government.

The arrival of all this equipment has created a peculiar bottleneck at the Geological Survey, which simply has no room to install it, with the result that the Survey is having to move to more adequate and spacious quarters. This is by no means the concern of U.S.O.M., but its Mining Division is trying to help all it can, even with funds, to find new premises, because it does not want to see some of these equipment stored in cellars or installed in the laboratories of other institutions which have made good use of them.

The provision of technicians, equipment and funds for the publication of maps and monographs is not all. U.S.O.M. also enables Israeli scientists to visit the U.S. (with travel and all other expenses paid), to study American methods. In 1956, the head of the Geological Survey's Oil Division spent six months in America, studying problems of oil development in nature and the writer of these lines toured the breadth and width of the States to see how natural resources are explored and developed there; some of these methods are already being adapted in Israel.

Israel's institutions dealing with mining—the Mining Company, the Geological Survey and the various basic industries—are indeed fortunate in being able to draw on the vast experience of American geologists and mining experts. Thanks to intimate collaboration with them, the State of Israel has succeeded in catching up on research and bringing nearer the day when her deposits are exploited efficiently and profitably.

(1) How to increase mining and quarrying efficiency: Charles Sweetwood, a phosphate specialist from Idaho, has indeed revolutionized mining operations at Oran, where his methods of selective mining have reduced waste, raised the P2O5 content of the phosphate, and speeded up output and efficiency.

(2) Industrial processing of raw materials, which is part of the study of ore dressing. Mr. Higginbotham, a potash expert from Utah, has introduced at the Dead Sea

Housing is Chief Problem

By H. Darin-Drabkin

Economic Adviser to the Housing Division, Ministry of Labour

THE demands of increased immigration in the next few years will impose an even heavier burden than heretofore on Israel's capacity to build houses for the newcomers. If the goal of 80,000 to 100,000 immigrants a year is reached, a minimum of 25,000 to 30,000 housing units must be erected annually to shelter them.

Moreover, we have learned that relaxation of building standards or reversion to the system of temporary shelters which followed the mass immigration of 1949/51 does not pay. Statistical study shows that in terms of space per unit, permanent structures are cheaper than temporary ones, not to speak of the social harm inflicted on a whole generation of immigrants condemned to live in makeshift.

Poorly Housed Veterans

However, housing requirements are not limited solely to the new immigrant sector, but must take into consideration the poorly-housed veteran settlers and immigrants whose so-called permanent accommodation is sub-standard. There are still some 18,400 families living in wooden huts and semi-permanent quarters, apart from the 4,900 families still residents of "established" barracks, and 3,100 quartered in makeshift in development areas. Another 8,500 families are keeping house in former British army camps.

Altogether, a total of 30,000 housing units are needed to replace provisional shelters occupied by residents of more than a year's standing.

Inferior Dwellings

Although no comprehensive study has yet been carried out, town planning engineers estimate that there are 37,000

inferior dwellings in abandoned villages and urban slum quarters which are in need of replacement and about 35,000 buildings which should be condemned as unsafe for habitation.

The sub-standard housing list would not be complete without including the approximately 15,000 barracks in kibbutzim and 8,000 deficient houses in Arab residential quarters. All in all, the number of dwellings qualifying for immediate replacement adds up to more than 100,000.

A third problem in dire need of solution is that of overcrowding in a.m.o.g. the

growing settled population.

2.5 Persons per Room. If we get as our goal the housing of no more than an average of 2.5 persons per room, Israel's housing program will require 119,000 rooms, or 40,000 flats, just to meet present requirements. This calculation is based on the density statistics of the 1954 Manpower Survey conducted by the Ministry of Labour, which found that 28 per cent of the population were living 1.5 persons or less per room; 23.6 per cent 1.5 to 2.5 persons per room; 21.7 per cent 2.5 to 4 persons per room and 24.4 per cent more than four persons per room.

DENSITY PER ROOM IN DWELLINGS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Urban	Rural
Canada	1951	1.3	1.1
Sweden	1949	1.1	1.1
Belgium	1951	1.1	1.1
Holland	1948	1.1	1.1
France	1949	1.1	1.1
Switzerland	1949	1.1	1.1
Ceylon	1949	1.1	1.1
Guatemala	1949	1.1	1.1
Finland	1949	1.1	1.1
Israel	1954	2.1	2.1

45,000 Units a Year

An analysis of Israel's requirements shows that she must erect a minimum of 45,000 new housing units a year for the next few years—26,000 dwellings for new immigrants and 20,000 towards eliminating unsuitable quarters occupied by old-time settlers and "old" immigrants.

Investment in building in 1956 totalled \$115 m. of which the Government put up \$11.5 m.—or approximately one-third of the country's total capital investment in the same year.

The money went towards the erection of 30,000 housing units, of which 18,000 were financed by the Government for new immigrants and 8,000 for veteran residents with limited means. The remaining 11,000 units were built by private contractors.

To finance our goal of

45,000 units a year, some \$150 m. will have to be found, a sum which, if 1956 is any indication, will amount to about one-half of the national investment. If we allow for Government financing of 30,000 units and private investment building the other 15,000, the State will still have to budget \$115 m. to \$130 m. for housing alone.

The Development Budget, the State's allocation towards expanding agriculture, industry and the communication network, and of which 28 per cent went to build new homes, totals only \$125 m. In 1957/58, it is clear that the Government is financially incapable of coping with the country's housing needs out of its own resources, and must seek alternative sources of capital, both through special loans floated in Israel and through assistance from abroad.

Tackling the Tourist Trade

By Yohanan Beham

Director, Government Tourist Corporation

THE Government of Israel set up a Tourist Department immediately after the establishment of the State, for it recognized that, in addition to its public relations value, tourism was a major source of foreign currency.

During these nine years the growing importance of the tourist trade has been reflected in a number of administrative changes. This sphere, in 1955 a Government Tourist Corporation was established within the Prime Minister's Office in order to coordinate effectively the activities of all bodies concerned directly or indirectly with tourism. The Corporation's activities today range from an orange-juice welcome for tourists arriving at Lydda Airport to planning international festivals, and assisting hotels and other tourist enterprises.

Solid Increase

In spite of political crises, the past few years have seen a 34 per cent increase in the annual number of visitors to Israel and the total is approaching the 50,000 mark, yielding an annual foreign currency income of \$125 m. The investments and improvements made in Israel's tourist industry are beginning to yield satisfactory returns, and tourists have expressed their pleasure at finding that facilities and services here compare favourably with those of other popular tourist centres.

Israel has three great assets. It is the Land of the Bible, it has the religious appeal of a dynamic pioneering country fusing the scattered remnants of Israel into a harmonious nation; and its sunshine, blue skies, sandy Mediterranean beaches, picturesque mountains, pastoral valleys and lunar desert landscapes offer a diversity of scenery and climate within a day's journey that are not easily matched.

Visitors from the U.S. have played an important part in the growth of tourism to Israel. In spite of the great distance that separates the two countries, American citizens have come to Israel in greater numbers than guests from any other place, and Israel has tried to provide them with a standard of service that has generally been equal to their high expectations.

This accomplishment was made possible by a result of a thorough study undertaken by a team of U.S. experts and financed by a grant from the United States Operations Mission in Israel. This elaborate project, which covered all aspects of Israel's tourist potential and services, was carried out by a group of accounting and management specialists who have had wide experience in advising governments on the development of their tourist trade. Their report, comprising 400 pages, was submitted at the end of 1955 and has since become an indispensable guide to the Government Tourist Corporation both in its day-to-day activities and in its long-range plans.

On the basis of this report, Israel has coordinated its promotional ef-

orts in those countries which promise the greatest visitor potential. Market research is being done much more effectively and a clearer understanding of how to approach the diverse groups that can be attracted to Israel has been gained. Thanks to the Survey Team's recommendations, promotional literature is becoming more balanced, and a picture of Israel's varied attractions.

The Corporation has also developed close ties with all air and shipping lines coming to Israel and with thousands of travel and tour agencies throughout the world. It steadily implements a large number of other recommendations suggested by the Survey Team. These include the type and location of hotel facilities, inland transportation and touring schedules, special services and concessions for tourists as well as facilities for air and sea travel, and formalities. It will take some time before the great wealth of advice contained in the Report is exhausted, yet it is evident that significant results have already been achieved, and more are sure to follow.

The Survey Team's prediction that Israel should be able to attract 100,000 tourists annually by 1960 may well be realized, before that date, and the time for a renewed evaluation of the Corporation's work may have come.

Major Problem

A major problem with which Israel has to contend at present is the great distance that separates this country from her major tourist markets. However, we can foresee great changes as advances in technology bring remote parts of the world nearer. For example, the Bristol Britannia turboprop airliner, which El Al is putting into service this year will bring Rome within three hours of Paris within the hour's flying time of L-400 Airport. Fares can be expected to decrease likewise, opening foreign travel to a much greater number of people than heretofore. A larger potential of visitors will thus be able to include Israel in their itinerary.

The fact that Israel's land frontiers are at present closed

is a great handicap which we trust will eventually be overcome. Once tours can be arranged with greater ease for the whole area, there is bound to be an influx of visitors making extended trips to the Near East. The tangible benefits which all countries of this region stand to gain may well in all likelihood hasten the establishment of friendly relations among them.

Israel's tourist traffic is at present too narrowly confined to specific seasons, with the result that its tourist facilities remain unused for a good part of the year. The local community is as yet unable to fill the gap and therefore efforts are being made to extend the tourist season. Fortunately, Israel's diverse geographic regions and varying climatic conditions make it an ideal year-round vacation centre. The hill and coastal regions in summer, Tiberias and Eilat in winter, can easily cater to a year-round tourist trade. The Corporation's publicity is now being steered in this direction, also as a direct result of the Survey Team's recommendations.

Investment Opportunities

There are excellent investment opportunities in the hotel and transportation industries, and the Government is making every effort to increase the flow of foreign capital into these services. At this moment elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of Israel's Tenth Anniversary in 1958 with its variety of pageants, festivals, exhibitions and parades in which every town and village throughout Israel will have some part. It is everyone's sincere hope that many Americans will be here to join with us in these festivities and see for themselves what Israel has accomplished in this brief space of time.

Those who are planning a visit should make their passage and hotel reservations as early as possible, for this is one occasion when the country's hotel facilities will be taxed to the limit. Everyone can expect a warm welcome, not only by those directly concerned with tourism but by all Israel, who have already proved the country's best tourist promoters because of their unselfish friendliness. For those who join us on this great occasion, we hope it will be an experience that will leave a lasting impression and an incentive to return again.

Combine your stay for business with utmost relaxation at the ultra-modern

Dan Hotel

Tel Aviv

Entirely Airconditioned, 120 Rooms with Bath, Telephone, Radio, many with Balcony facing the Blue Mediterranean.

For further information see your Travel Agent or write directly to: DAN HOTEL, Tel Aviv.

Cables: DANOTEL

EVERY SUNDAY: Athens • Rome • Zurich • Paris • New York

EVERY WEDNESDAY: Rome • Geneva • Paris • New York

CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or T.W.A. CITY TRAFFIC OFFICE

TEL AVIV: Tel. 67984 • JERUSALEM: Tel. 5908 • HAIFA: Tel. 83983

THE rapid development of Israel's Paper Industry during the past three years dramatically symbolizes the strivings of the young State towards economic independence.

SINCE the day in December 1953 when paper was first produced in Israel by American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd., one half of the country's total yearly paper needs has been supplied by local paper production.

THIS summer, American Israeli Paper Mills will break ground for a multi-million dollar expansion programme. An additional investment of about \$10,000,000 will finance the doubling of the Mills' yearly production capacity, and the construction of a Pulp Mill for the processing of locally grown raw materials.

A FULLY integrated Pulp and Paper Industry independent of imports is the ultimate goal of American Israeli Paper Mills, established and financed primarily through the initiative of private foreign investment.

TODAY—Paper for Israel—Made in Israel
TOMORROW—Paper from Israel-grown raw materials.

AMERICAN-ISRAELI PAPER MILLS

PRIMARY INVESTORS: ABRAHAM MAZER FAMILY FUND

Principal Investors in Modern Pulp and Paper Corporation

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION—U.S.A.

and other leading investors

and other leading investors

and other leading investors

and other leading investors

and other leading investors

and other leading investors

Agriculture Must be Tuned to Nation's Economy

New Farmers' Tremendous Achievements in Settlement

By Dr. A. G. Black

Country Representative
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the U.N.

UNDER the best of circumstances the tasks undertaken by the people of Israel since 1948 in the agricultural development sector would almost certainly have given rise to numerous imbalances, unevenness of progress, maladjustments of various kinds, certain errors of commission or omission, and some misdirection of effort and investment, including a certain amount of outright waste and loss.

Yet, when these are viewed in relation to the circumstances under which development has taken place, it is astonishing that there have not been more of these errors and maladjustments. The task of absorbing scores of thousands of immigrants most of whom had no capital and many of whom were from the poorest strata as regards education, health, culture and general well-being, has been tremendous.

The task of taking such people, few of whom had any real desire to become farmers, and fewer still who had any farming or even rural experience; setting them on farms, giving them training and education sufficient for them to make a beginning at a new occupation in a new country under strange surroundings and imbuing them with the idea that this new occupation offered for them an opportunity to become independent citizens in this new state was an undertaking that might well have proved dismaying.

Effect of Inconsistent Policies

Impressive as these results are, even more satisfactory developments in the agricultural sector might have been attained had not certain hampering and sometimes inconsistent policies been allowed to dominate the direction of development activities. A large total production tonnage has thus far suffered little if any, but the direction of development would have been different and the whole culture sector could have been in a sounder economic position than it is now.

Thus far the full effects of maladjustment in agriculture have been hidden, at least in part, from the farmers and themselves by the use of subsidies in one form or another. Ever increasing difficulties on the farm front have been met thus, and it is uncertain how long the farm economy can be insulated from the mounting pressure of economic forces. Even a casual examination of

Importance of More Training

The group is by no means as large as the situation demands, but this fact is known, and continuous efforts are made to strengthen it by adding newly trained agricultural scientists and by encouraging further training for those already on the job. This may not be progressing rapidly enough, still, improvement is being made, and it is well known in what direction and in what manner lasting improvement lies.

On the other hand, progress in solving the economic problems of agricultural production is much less obvious. Unit costs remain high as compared with international standards. Labour efficiency is low. The types of farms are not well suited to the major needs of the nation; and these types are rather inflexible because the small size of

to the most optimistic. And though failure must be admitted and the job is by no means complete, the real accomplishments have been little short of amazing.

It is remarkable that the tremendous job of settling people, subdividing the land, bringing water to additional tens of thousands of dunams could be done and that at the same time production could be increased impressively. Figures show that at least some production was begun very soon after settlement and has increased at an accelerating rate. Per capita (total population) production in agriculture increased from 100 at the beginning of the period and in 1955 reached 180. Israel is thus one of the few countries of the world, outside of North America, that has increased per capita production of farm products.

Other data on physical achievement in agriculture are most impressive. In 1948-49 the total area irrigated was 397,000 dunams; in 1955-56 the area was 1,500,000 dunams. Total crop area increased from 1,375,000 dunams in 1948-49 to 2,500,000 in 1955-56. Citrus area increased from 250,000 dunams to 300,000. Production of citrus increased from 173,000 tons to 280,000 tons for 1955-56. Groundnuts have increased from 2,500 dunams to 40,000 dunams in 1955-56. Increased from 300 dunams to 54,000 dunams in the space of four years.

Milk production has more than doubled, meat production (beef and sheep) quadrupled as has poultry meat production. Egg production has more than doubled. It is unnecessary to relate in further detail specific performances, as these are duplicated in almost every phase of agricultural development.

Value of Larger Fields

There is some break, however, in the universality of the small holding. In recently formed settlements, a considerable part of the total land holding has been kept intact and used for the production of industrial crops or of other products which cannot be efficiently produced in small plots. This significant move has not been widely heralded. Indeed it has been stated that eventually these larger blocks of land will be subdivided. But it is hoped that the wisdom of keeping the land in large fields where it is possible to employ the most modern methods of production will become so generally accepted that the farmers themselves will demand that the land remain undivided. In the meantime this method of settlement avoids a direct conflict upon ideological questions concerning which dogmatic if some what illogical views are sometimes encountered.

The question of scale of operations needs further comment. Scale must eventually be related to the demands placed by the country upon the agricultural sector of the economy. Under the most favourable operating circumstances Israel's agriculture is likely to continue to be a high-

port. There is some break, however, in the universality of the small holding. In recently formed settlements, a considerable part of the total land holding has been kept intact and used for the production of industrial crops or of other products which cannot be efficiently produced in small plots. This significant move has not been widely heralded. Indeed it has been stated that eventually these larger blocks of land will be subdivided. But it is hoped that the wisdom of keeping the land in large fields where it is possible to employ the most modern methods of production will become so generally accepted that the farmers themselves will demand that the land remain undivided. In the meantime this method of settlement avoids a direct conflict upon ideological questions concerning which dogmatic if some what illogical views are sometimes encountered.



Construction of the 100-km. long reinforced steel and concrete Yarkon-Negov Pipeline was made possible with USOM aid.

cost agriculture as compared with costs of similar products elsewhere. Agricultural resources are not of high quality and very scarce in comparison with the needs. As a result agriculture must necessarily be pushed out upon lands that are relatively poor or where costs will be high.

Specific characteristics of Israel's agriculture which contribute to relatively high costs include the unreliability of yields in dry-land farming, due to uncertainty of rainfall over large parts of the country.

The cost of irrigation water is high because of the expensive manner in which water resources must be developed and transported, the altitude to which most of it must be pumped, the cost of power generated from imported fuel, and the depreciation charges on costly imported equipment. Two years ago it was estimated that costs of water were \$2.12 per cwt. which is equivalent to \$4.05 per

In number of different lines the product has increased to a point where the needs of the population are satisfied, at least at current prices.

For example, a chronic surplus of vegetables is developing. The necessity to dump vegetables of one kind or another has continued long after the usual flush production peak has passed. Expansion of production is likely to continue for the newer settlements are as yet only partly developed. Every year brings new thousands of dunams under irrigation, mostly in the newer settlements.

It has been found necessary to remove substantial quantities from the market and dump them in order to maintain prices. The market could not absorb all market receipts of vegetables at the prices considered necessary by the managers of the Minimum Price Fund. In addition, special subsidies have been given to the producers of vegetables in the new settlements. How the small farms may adjust to the prospective economic situation is indeed a puzzling question and one which cannot be answered with complete certainty. The situation may be discussed and possible alternatives pointed out. There is, however, no completely satisfying answer.

Most of the farms established since 1948 are small farms of about 30 dunams. In order to supply a reasonable family living these farms must produce labour-intensive, high value products. Until recently (though as early as 1952 or 1953 certain danger signs were appearing) various combinations of vegetables, cows, poultry, citrus and deciduous fruit gave extraordinary profits as compared with what farms of similar size and resources would yield in other countries. Prices were high—so high, indeed, that rationing and price fixing had to be undertaken in order to give some protection to consumers who were largely of low income groups. Everything that was produced could be sold without effort and almost without regard to quality. There was a superficial appearance of an unlimited market for an unlimited quantity of farm products.

Continued increases of production arising from continued development and from the creation of new farms in new settlements has generally put so much pressure upon the price level that it is now the major danger to the farmer's income. Certainly the time is past when a satisfactory income can be derived from the sale of products from a couple of hundred trees, two or three cows and a few dozens of vegetables. Nowhere is the world can the employment of these few resources yield the income established in Israel as a minimum standard. It has been possible here thus far because of very unusual circumstances. But now the time for a realistic adjustment of income levels appears to be imminent.

It may seem commonplace for producers to demand special treatment from the Government at the first signs of economic difficulty. In Israel agriculture is a relatively low income industry. If farm people are to enjoy the non-farm population, those earned elsewhere they

A Multitude of Targets

Israel must, by every practical means, increase its agricultural productivity and efficiency. Improvement in individual productivity will, as time goes on and in an increasing degree, require more per capita resources in terms of land, capital and water.

Opportunities for improving net productivity through improvement in marketing methods and techniques have hardly been touched.

Improvement in net productivity will require shifting in types of farming and choice of farm enterprises to reflect quickly the market possibilities for absorbing products at acceptable prices. Unless average incomes to agricultural workers are allowed to decline no bars must be raised to the quick response to changing economic conditions which require shifting in types and sizes of farm enterprises.

Agricultural population must not be maintained at a level higher than needed for agricultural production purposes, and paid entirely from agricultural income. To the extent that the agricultural population is maintained at a high level for reasons other than economic, to that extent the cost of its maintenance should be provided by the general economy.

Continued high returns to agriculture are dependent upon an expanding economy providing an increasing market for agricultural products.

economic difficulties. Seldom is the first approach a serious self-examination to see if and how costs may be reduced. Efficiencies in production and marketing may be achieved, or why profits and individual income within the enterprise cannot be adjusted to the changed economic situation. Instead, subsidies are demanded, which, if granted, permit the continuation of what may well be an inefficiently operated, exorbitantly profitable enterprise that is maintaining high wages for low performance, and often producing a product of little or no importance to the well-being of the nation.

Just what is the nature of the necessary adjustments and why is it so difficult to make them? First, a shifting is indicated from less needed to more needed crops, away from vegetables to some kind of vegetables into the production of such things as cotton, sugar beets, groundnuts, and feed and bread grains since these are the things most necessary to import.

However, these products are all major items of world trade and are among the cheapest commodities, relatively speaking, of all agricultural products.

Marketing Improvements Vital

A MOMENT'S reflection might be improved in Israel. Efficiency of the marketing process is low when measured by either the physical quantity of food produced or the value of food produced per person. This is due in part to the disproportionate numbers of very small shops, one consequence of which is that the volume of business of each is so small that modern food handling equipment is very little used. Another result is a relatively large percentage of food lost by spoilage; and, of course, considerable sickness can be directly traced to blatantly unsanitary handling of foodstuffs.

The one hears apologetics for the marketing system by saying that the price margins between the producer and consumer, particularly in the United States. To the extent that this is in fact true, it is a terrible indictment of the marketing system of the United States. For the U.S. this price margin provides a vast number of quality, packaging, and sanitary services, plus consumer services which are almost wholly unprovided in Israel. So the margins here should be only a fraction of the U.S. margins. In fact the Israeli consumer is paying high prices, or the producer is paying in the form of lower farm prices for a whole series of services that are in fact not provided here.

Aims Behind Agricultural Policy

WHEN policy problems are considered it must be realized that these are then decided on the basis of factors, mostly partly economic in character. Decisions based upon non-economic grounds such as political, sociological, sentimental, religious, security, ideological, may carry incidental economic considerations that make it difficult to carry out projects in the manner originally planned.

An Israeli Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peretz Naphtali, expressed this thought in 1953 when he said in a speech that the aim of agriculture is not only Food Production. There are also problems of statesmanship, sociology, colonization and defence involved. We cannot satisfy ourselves with pure economic thinking and by analyzing agriculture from the viewpoint of its own profitability only. There is a great need for distribution of the population over the whole country; conquest and development of the desert and changing the professional structure of the settlers.

These are all commendable objectives and without doubt have been important influences in guiding the development of Israel's agriculture. The economist cannot rightfully object. But he can ask loudly and insistently, "How are these non-economic objectives going to be paid for?" Here the answer has been shrugged off by more and more the force of circumstances is demanding an answer. It has been tacitly assumed that agriculture itself, could, through its economic activities, pay the cost of all these other non-agricultural objectives!

It should be realized that everywhere agriculture is a relatively low income industry. If farm people are to enjoy the non-farm population, those earned elsewhere they

tural products. They are part of the cheaply in other parts of the world. So, if Israel is to produce them at home the efficiency of production must be brought to the highest peak.

We sometimes have too limited a view of what makes up the "improved methods" for production efficiency. These improvements consist in part of such things as varieties of plants and animals, improved pesticides, increased knowledge of feeds and feeding, improved animal health measures, superior techniques, better care of the product at harvest resulting in higher quality and fewer losses. But essential to an often overlooked part of these improved techniques are improvements in management practices, improvement in labour efficiency, changes in types of farming in order to be able to apply and put into practice these techniques.

Changes in types of farming and sizes of farming units so as to make it possible to import modern technical discoveries are as much key factors in the improved efficiency as are more productive hybrid grain varieties or new insecticides.



These blocks of flats near Tel Aviv are among some 18,000 dwelling units made possible through counterpart funds generated by American aid. Altogether, some \$39,500,000 in Export-Import Bank Loans and counterpart money have been expended on new housing.



Rapidly taking on definitive shape is the Yarkon River bridge on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. The bridge is being financed with American assistance.



A vital key to economic self-sufficiency is the ability to produce maximum food commodities within the country. The poultry industry has undergone remarkable expansion in cooperation with American assistance. Here, William Stopper (a poultry specialist since returned to the U.S.) points out the merits of cross-breeding in order to obtain a desirable meat-and-egg producing bird. Right: Sewage disposal plant provided through USOM.

or by government borrowings or deficit financing, or by gifts or grants, from outside of the domestic economy, or by a combination of these.

It is not suggested that these measures are in themselves necessarily wrong. They are merely listed as alternative ways of meeting the problem. A further alternative is available to reduce the standard of living of the agricultural population to more nearly correspond to its real per capita economic productivity. This would, of course, be tantamount to requiring the agricultural sector to bear the principal burden of a large segment of non-agricultural costs.

It is often stated that under the pressure of immigration and the need for settling the new citizens, agriculture must provide employment for as many persons as possible. In the short run this is no doubt true but it can hardly be considered other than a temporary emergency solution. Full development of agriculture and full utilization of present resources cannot give full employment to many new workers, and certainly not to present incomes and standards of living are to be maintained. Prospects for usefully integrating increased population lie in work opportunities in non-agricultural employment for the most part.

It must be readily admitted that every possibility must be fully used at the moment to consider diversifying a large-scale utilization of new people in agriculture is a defeatist solution hardly consistent with the dynamic, constructive approach to development which has so clearly characterized Israel's progress. Such a solution is an admission that Israel no longer can expect to enjoy an expanding economy. Yet Israel is to prosper it must do so by means of an ever-expanding economy.

Surely it is no solution to consider diverting a constant "pie" among an ever enlarging population. In that direction, stagnation and decline. Instead, an expanding economy must constantly provide broader and more attractive employment opportunities. And in an expanding economy, as economic

anyway universally shows, the non-agricultural sectors advance in size relatively faster than the agricultural sectors. Economic progress everywhere seems to be universal, accompanied by a relative reduction in the share of the total national production derived from agriculture. This means that if agricultural individual incomes are to be maintained at anywhere near the national average, fewer people must be engaged in agricultural pursuits. Indeed one of the characteristics that most clearly mark an undeveloped country is the very large portion of the population engaged in farming.

The concern of Israel in the economic sector needs to be directed towards means by which the total national real product may be increased rather than towards artificially directing people into agriculture. Indeed, undue encouragement to enlarging the agricultural population would no doubt result in decreasing rather than increasing the total national real product.

USA-ISRAEL VIA GIBRALTAR-NAPLES

Sonol

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FOR INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

- LUBRICANTS
- FUELS
- CUTTING FLUIDS
- WAXES
- SOLVENTS
- PLASTICIZERS
- PETROCHEMICALS

SONOL ISRAEL LTD.

Head Office: Haifa, 8 Bank St. Tel. 67701-5
Tel-Aviv District Office: 2 Levontin St. Tel. 4643
Jerusalem District Office: Beth Lehem Rd. Tel. 4251

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY